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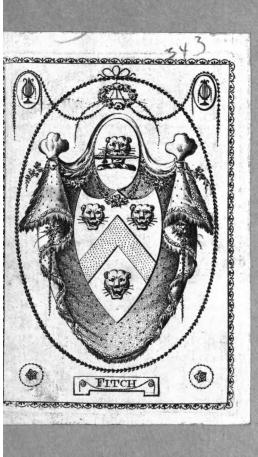


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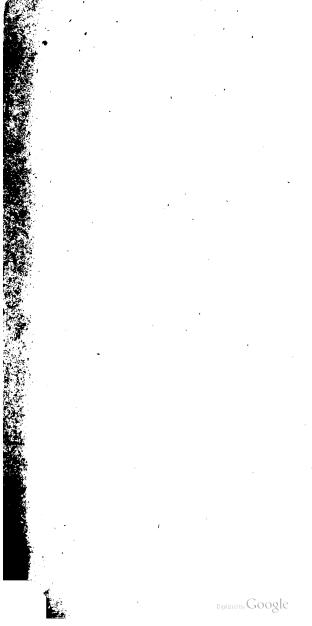
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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

HEATHEN GODS

AND

HEROES,

NECESSARY FOR THE

Understanding of the ANCIENT POETS:

BEING

An Improvement of whatever has been hitherto written by the GREEK, LATIN, and ENGLISH AUTHORS, upon that Subject.

By Dr. K I N G. who mills add it for sot p 175 2 winterfeethor 1/2

LONDON:

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To the REVEREND.

Dr. $K N I P E_{\bullet}$

Master of Westmuster-School.

SIR,

HOUGH I have lost my Natural Parents, who were most indulgent to me, and the great Dr. Busby,

whose Memory to me shall be for ever sacred; yet, I thank God, A 3 I have

The DEDICATION.

I have a Master still remaining, to whom I may pay my Duty and Acknowledgment, for the Benefits I have received by my Education. It is in some Measure to express this Duty, that I lay the following Papers before you, expecting Pardon for the Faults that may be in them, from your innate Goodness, which I have so often experienced.

The Subject of the Poetical History, has exercised the Pens of Clemens Alexandrinus, Lactantius, Minutius Fælix, Arnobius, St. Austin, and the learned Bishops Fulgentius and Eustathius; and is useful not only for the better Knowledge of the Classicks, and all other polite Literature, but even

The DEDICATION.

even of the Holy Scriptures themselves. It must be acknowledged, that the utmost End of your Instruction tends to the Understanding of the Text of the Holy Bible in all the learned Languages, and the Fundamentals of our Religion, as taught in the Catechism, Nine and Thirty Articles, and Homilies of the Church of England; so that whosoever has had the Happiness of an Education under You at Westminster, must attribute it to his own Neglect, if he be not a good Christian, and confequently a loyal Subject. That by your wholesome Instructions to the young Gentlemen of this Nation, You may long contribute to the Good of the Church and State, and the Honour of A 4

The DEDICATION.

her Majesty's Royal Foundation, in which you are so eminently placed, is the hearty Wish of,

SIR,

Your most dutiful,

and obedient Servant,

William King:



THE

PREFACE.

HE present History is designed to serve as an easy Introduction to the understanding of the Classicks, so that Persons who have perused this may not be unpro-

wided to the reading of them, but may do it with some Pleasure. It is useful therefore to People who take Delight in Poetry, and the ancient Historians; for without some such foregoing Knowledge, it is impossible they should be able to understand them, though in the most perfect Translation. There is Care taken that the History should be more compleat than any yet extant, as having more

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more Advantages, and to be likewise as perfect as the Size of the Volume would permit; Greek and Latin Words and Quotations are avoided, that so it might be fitted for all Capacities.

The Heathen Pretences to Divinity are fufficiently exposed by the Fathers, and therefore it is not to be expected that they should be confuted here, it not being the Business of the Place.

The Mythology of the Fables is the Application of them to a Divine, Moral, or Physical Sense; but in these Sorts of Interpretations, Authors bave been so various and fanciful, and even contradictory, that it were in vain to pretend to enumerate them: But however, in the following Treatise they are not wholly neglected, and there is Room left for the Ingenuity of the Readers; sor it is a well-grounded Opinion of learned Men, that many Principles of Morality and Policy may be gathered from the ancient Fables.

There having been above an hundred Rersons of the same Name with Jupiter, who

who have pretended to Divinity, no Wonder that the Accounts of them should be so different, as to make them, when they are applied to one, to become ridiculous; for what can be more discordant to Truth, than that the same Person should be born in several Places; and yet this, and many other Things of the like Kind must be allowed in the following History. Nor must it be wondered at, considering the Uncertainty of the Fables, that what is said to have been done by one, should in another Place be reported to have been personned by a different Person.

It is certain, that the Ancients for a great many Ages preserved the Notion of one Divinity; and this long obtained amongst the Persians; and therefore when Xerxes came into Greece, the Magi advised that the Temples and Images of the Grecian Gods should be destroyed, as not believing that the Deity could be represented or confined. So the Romans for many Years had no Images; for Numa taught them, that God was a pure Intelligence, not born, nor subject to the View of Mortals, nor to be expressed by any human Artisice.

The

The Mind of Man baving, through Folly, and Perverseness, and Ignorance, fallen from the Worship of the True and Only God, ran into a various Maze of Error, and through vain Fear and Superstition, framed to itself an innumerable Company of Deities. The Devil, who took all Occasions of perverting Mankind, and improved every Method that might tend to their Destruction, succeeded most by flattering their Pride; and therefore finding in great and powerful Princes and Tyrants, an extravagant Love of Immortality, he made them persuade themselves that they might attain it by leaving behind them the Notion of their being translated into the Number of the Gods, and by setting up their Statues in Brass and Marble, most commonly much bigger than the Life, cause themselves to be adored by their Subjects.

There is no better Description of the Original, the Progress, and the Effects of Idolatry, than what is to be found in the Book of the Wisdom of Solomon, Chap. xiii. ver. 1, 2.

« Surely

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"Surely vain are all Men by Nature,
"who are ignorant of God, and could not,
out of the good Things that are seen, know
bim that is: Neither by confidering the
"Work, did they acknowledge the Workmaster; but deemed either Fire, or Wind,
or the swift Air, or the Circle of the
"Stars, or the violent Water, or the Lights
of Heaven to be their Gods, which govern

Stars, or the violent Water, or the Lights the World." This seems to have been the Original of Idolatry, which afterwards come to be more gross, ver. 8, 10. " Neither are they to be pardoned, but miserable are they, and in dead Things are their Hopes, " who called them Gods, which are the " Works of Mens Hands, Gold and Sil-" ver, to shew Art in, and Resemblance of Beasts, or a Stone good for nothing, the Work of an ancient Hand, Chap. " xiv. ver. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. For by the " Vain glory of Men they entered into the "World, and therefore shall they shortly come to an End, For a Father afflicted with untimely Mourning, when he hath' made an Image of his Child, soon taken away;

" away, now bonoured bim as a God, " which was then a dead Man, and deli-" vered to those that were under him, Ce-" remonies and Sacrifices. Thus, in Pro-" cess of Time, an ungodly Custom grown frong, was kept as a Law, and graven "Images were worshipped by the Com-" mandments of Kings; whom Men could not honour in Presence, because they dwelt " afar off, they took the Counterfeit of his Visage from far, and made an ex-" press Image of a King, whom they ho-" noured to the End, that by this their For-" wardness, they might flatter him that " was absent, as if he were present. Also the singular Diligence of the Artificer, " did help to set forward the Ignorant to "more Superstition, ver. 21. And this " was an Occasion to deceive the World, " for Men serving either Calamity or Ty-" ranny, did ascribe unto Stones and Stocks the incommunicable Name, ver. 23, 24. Whilst they slew their Children in Sa-, e crifices, or used secret Geremonies, or " made Revelling of strange Rites; they kept neither Lives nor Marriages any " longer undefiled, but either one slew another traiterously, or grieved him by Adultery.

Adultery, &c. ver. 25, 26. For (ver.

"27.) the worshipping of Idols, not to be named, is the Beginning, the Cause, and

End of all Evils.

To so great Excess of Wickedness did Idolatry bring Mankind, that Lucian, the Heathen Satyrist, though reputed profane, and a Scoffer of the Gods, yet is never accused of having said more foolish or wicked Things of them, though in a different Manner, than such as respected them with the utmost Veneration.

What has been faid in the Book of Wisdom, will be illustrated by many Particulars in the following History, to which the Reader is defired to proceed with Candor, fince the Author's Defign is only the Improvement of Learning, and the Instruction of his Countrymen, in that Knowledge of Poetical History, which is necessary for them, and is here described to them in a familiar Language.

Pl. I.

ISTULA, seu Avena, seu Tibia.
2. Syrinx, vel Panis tibia.
3. Tuba.
4. Lituus.
5. Lyræ 6. Sistrum.
7. Cymbala.
8. Timpana.

Pl. 2.

1. Pateræ. 2. Discus. 3. Acerra. 4. Thuribulum. 5. Olla. 6. Tuba. 7. Litæus. Auguralis. 8. Ligulæ, vel Lingulæ, seu. Spathulæ,

Pl. III.

r. Pugillares, seu Tabellæ ceratæ, ez ære, ex plumbo, ex ebore. 2. Styli.

Pl. IV.

1. Pelta. 2. Parma. 3. Clypeus Umbi. licatus. 4. Clypeus oblongus. 5. Scutum.

Pl. V.

Trophezum Mezentii. Æneid. XI. 4.

Pl. VI.

Juv. Sat. 10. Vide Holyday.

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POETICAL HISTORY

OF THE

HEATHEN GODS and HEROES.

CHAP. I.

Of COELUS and TERRA.



OELUS, whom the Greeks call Uranus, was the Son of Æther and Dies, as Cicero tells us. His Wife was Vesta or Terra. Hefiod fays, That Uranus was born of Gaia, the fame as Terra, who brought forth Uranus; or the Starry Firmament, equal to herself, that she might every Way be covered and sur-

rounded by it, and that it might be a firm and stable Mansion fion for the Gods. Then the was delivered of Ourea, or the Mountains, to be Habitations for the Divine Nymphs that delight in the Woods. And lastly she became Pagrent to Pelagus, or the Raging Sea; and performed all this without an Acquaintance with any Male. Afterwards she and Ouranus proceeded to a nuptial Union, from whence a numerous offspring, arose, among whom were Crius, Hyperion Iapetus, Theia, Rhea, Theme, Mnemosyne, Phabe, Tethys, Saturn, Brontes, Steropes, Arges, Cottus, Briareus, Gyges, and others.

However, Terra, not confining herself to Cælus, was acquainted with Tartarus, and had the Giant Tophæus

by him.

She afterwards caused her younger Son Saturn to take up Arms against his Father; the Pretext was, because he had settered the Cyclops, and thrown them into Prison.

She persuaded the Titans to join him, and gave Saturn likewise an Adamantine Sickle, with which, after having overcome his Father, and bound him, he castrated him. From the Blood of the Wound there were born the three Furies, Alecto, Tysiphone, and Megara; and from the Parts cut off, and thrown into the Sea, Venus was propagated by the genial Power of the Waters, and so from out of their Foam, when agitated by Tempests, there arose that most charming and powerful of all the Goddesses.

Luciantius says, that Cælus was some potent and aspiring Prince, who affecting to be a God, called himself the Son of the Ambient Sky: And after him, Saturn thought it no less Glory to be the son of Heaven, whose vast Concavity contains all Things Immortal, as well as those liable to Corruption. None of his Actions have been transmitted to Posterity; but it is delivered down, that the Supreme Power was conferred on him for his singular Prudence and Policy; that his dethroning happened in the thirty-second Year of his Reign; and that he was buried in Oceania, (supposed to be Grete) near the Town called Aularia.

Diodorus

Diodorus reports, that the Aslantides inhabited a rich Country bordering on the Ocean, and were famous for their Civil Reception and Entertainment of Strangers; that they boasted the Gods were born among them. They said Uranus was their first King, who caused People to dwell in Towns and Cities, and to use and lay up the Fruits of the Earth; that his Dominions extended towards the West and Northern Parts of the World; that being excellent in Astronomy, he taught them the Course of the Sun, Moon and Stars, that therefore the Starry Heaven was called after his Name; and sor his extraordinary Merits and Beneficence towards Mankind, he was styled, The Eternal King of the Universe.

His Wife Titea was esteemed for her Wisdom and Goodness; and therefore by those she had obliged, was, after her Death, reputed a Goddess, and called Terra. She is generally described with her Head crowned with Towers and Cities, and vast Numbers of Flowers, Trees, Fruits and Animals dispersed about her; her Temple was round, and her own Image was in some Places orhicular, tho' she is said by some Authors, not to have been described any Figure at all. She is called Vesta, from wi flando, that is, supporting berself and standing by her own Power, and remaining immovable in the Center of the Universe. And hence Plato says I bat when the great Leader Jupiter drives his Chariot swiftly in the Heavens, be marches first, as disposing and taking Care of all Things. Then a wast Host of Gods and Damons follow kim, distributed into twelve Parties; but that Vesta alone remains in the Mansion of the Gods. She was the Mother of Saturn, that is, Time; because the lay hid in the confused Mass of the World, when Time itself had no Exfistence.

She presided over all Repasts, Feasts, and Banquets. To her the first Fruits were offered, and in all solemn Sacrifices, Oblations were made to her, both at the beginning and finishing of the Ceremonies, since from her proceeded all Things, both for the Necessities of Men,

×,

4 Of HYPERION and THEIA.

and the Honour of the Gods; Flowers and Bread-Corn
were her proper Offerings.

CHAP. II.

Of Hyperion and Theia.

FTER the Death of Calus and Vesta, their Daugh-A ter Basileia, otherwise called Theia, was elected Queen; being a Virgin remarkable for her Modesty and Chastity; but afterwards desirous to leave Heirs, she married Hyperion her Brother, by whom she had Helios and Selene, who were admired by all for the Excellency of their Beauty: But her other Brothers entring into a Conspiracy, assassinated Hyperion, and drowned Helios in the River Eridanus. Selene, who passionately loved her Brother, expired by throwing herfelf headlong from a Tower. Helios afterwards appeared to his Mother in a Dream, and told her they were deifyed, and that from thenceforth the Holy Fire in Heaven should be called Helios, that is the Sun; and that which was before named Mene, or the Moon, should receive the Name of Selene. The Mother afterwards wandred in a furious Madness, and at last disappeared in a sudden Storm of Thunder and Lightning.

By Homer, Theia is faid to have had another Daughter, no less beautiful than the former, called Aurora. Historians say this Hyperion was an astronomer, that found out the Motions of the Sun, the Moon and other Stars and the Seasons and Distinctions of Time, measured out by them, and therefore he is called the Faster of those Planets, as being the first that taught the

Knowledge and Nature of them.

After the Death of Hyperion, the Children of Cælus divided the Kingdom, among whom the most renowned where Atlas, Iapetus and Saturn.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of OCEANUS and TETHYS.

Ceanus was one of the first-born Sons of Calus and Vesta, he married his Sister Tetbys, besides whom he had many other Sisters, all Nymphs, Professor of an Hundred Woods, and a Hundred Rivers. He was effectoed the Father both of Gods and Men, who were faid to have taken their Beginnings from him; he incircled the Land with his Waves, and was the Parent of fuch leffer Seas and Rivers as fall from the several parts of the habitable World. The Antients, by calling him the Father of all Things, are thought to have fignified that Moissure or radical Humour which is diffused by a divine Power into the universal Marter, and all natural Bodies; without which, according to the Opinion of Thales, nothing could be formed or corrupted. June. going to visit him, according to Homer, at the utmost Limits of the Earth, owns him and Tathys to have been the Parents of the Gods, and that she herself had been nursed and educated in their Habitations.

Tethys brought forth Ephyre, who was Wife to Epimetheus, and Pleione who was married to Atlas: There were many of their Daughters named in Poetical Story, Philyra, Callirhoe, Perseis, Tyche, Ocyrhoc, Æthra, Clymene, Doris, Rhodias, Metis, Clytie, &c. It would be in vain to think to enumerate them, fince their number amount-

ed to Three Thousand.

He had two other Wives, Pamphyloge and Parthenope: By the first he had two Daughters, Asia and Lybia; and two more by the latter, Europa and Thracia, which Four gave Names to the different Continents of the Earth. Amongst his other Children were Caphyra, who nourished and brought up Neptune; Triptolemus, who was the Favourite of Ceres; Nereus who presided over Salt Waters; and Achelous, who had the Dominion of the fresh.

Oceanus

6 Of Aurora and Tithonus.

Oceanus is described with the Head of a Bull, from the Force of the Winds, with which he is stirred up and put in Motion, and beat against the Shores with a bellowing Noise and roaring Fury. From him the same Shape is attributed to Rivers, as being his Offsprings; and Virgil introduces his Hero Æneas, sacrificing a Bull to the Gods of the Sea, that he might obtain a prosperous Expedition.

CHAP. IV.

Of Aurora and Tithonus.

Orphens calls her the Forerunner of the God Titan; for the is that Light which gives Notice of the rifing of the Sun above our Hemisphere. By others she is said to be the Daughter of Titan and the Earth; because to such as sail on the Water, or travel on a Plain, the Light of the Morning seems to rise out of the Earth, and proceed

from the Sun who immediately follows it.

The Poets represent Aurora rising out of the Ocean, carried in a golden Charriot, having her Fingers of a Violet or Rosy, or Sastron Colour; dropping with gentle Dew, so denoting the Colours we see in the Moraing caused in the Air by the Light and Vapours. Pirgil, that most exact Poet, describes her ascending with Horses of a Flame Colour; at one Time with two, and then wish four, according as she rises, sometimes slower, and sometimes sooner, Theocritus gives her white Horses, with respect more to the Nature of Light itself, than to the Vapours which arise with it; but Lycrophron makes her to be carried upon the Wings of the swift and poetical Horse Pegasus: However it be, her coming is most grateful and pleasant to Men, Animals, Plants, and all Sorts of Creatures.

Aurera

Aurora is said to have fallen in Love with a beautiful and graceful Youth, called Cepbalus, by whom she had Phaeson; for Cephalus was supposed to be the same with the Sun, the Head or Prince of the other Stars, and Phaeton or Heat to have been produced by the rapid Force of his motion. This Story is otherwise told, that Cipha. lus was the Son of Æolas, and Husband to Proceis, Daughter of Eriabus, King of Arbens, and that Aurora seeing him often hunting in the Morning, and admiring the Comeliness of his Mien and Behaviour, took him with her into Heaven, but even there could not persuade him to violate his Marriage Vows; the therefore fent him to Procris in the Habit of a Merchant to tempt her Constancy by Courtships and Presents: just as she was going to comply, he threw off his Disguise, whereupon for Shame she fled into the Woods; but being reconciled, the gave him a Dart which never erred. This made Cephalus delight more in the Woods than ever he had done before: where retiring into the Shade, and calling for Aura the Air to come and refresh him, he was overheard, and a Story was carried to his Wife, that he had still a Correspondence with Aurora. This made Process jealous, and hide herself in the Bushes near the Place of his Retirement. He, upon the Motion of the Leaves, thinking there had been a wild Beaft, drew his Bow. and made his unerring Dart become fatal to the Donor

according to Homer, Aurora had a Passion for Oven, a lovely Youth, who delighted much in Hogs and Hunt-

ing, and carried him with her into Delos.

of it.

By her husband, Afreas, one of the Titans, Aurora became Mother to the Stars, and the Winds, Argestes, Zephyrus, Boreas and Natus. The Mythologists say she is Mother of the Winds, because after a Calm in the Night, the Winds rise in the Morning, as Attendant upon the Sun, by whose Heat and Light they are begotten.

But the Person she most delighted in was Tithonus, by whom she had Æmathion and Memnon; this Tithonus was a young Prince of excellent Shape and Endowments,

B 4 the

the Son of Laomedon, by Rhea, the Daughter of Scamander; Aurora carried him with her to Delos, then to Æthiopia, and at last to the Heavens, where she obtained from the Parcæ, or Fates, that he might become immortal; but at the same Time forgot to request that he might not grow old. Age and Length of Time made him so decrepid, that he was forced as an Infant to be rocked to fleep in a Cradle; fo that he thought it better to die, than to encounter with so many Troubles and Difficulties of Nature; but fince he could not obtain Death, he got Aurora to transform him to a Grashopper, which, as Poets fay, by casting its Wings and Skin grows young again. Even in that Shape he retains the Loquacity of old Age, which is morose, always contemning the present, and like Nestor, praising ancient Time, and boasting of past Actions.

The Story is otherwise told, that Tithonus was a great Lover of Astronomy, and used to be up before Break of Day to observe the Stars: this continual Vigilance rewarded him with long Life, and preserved him from Sickness; but that at last, when he was forced to submit to the Inconveniencies of old Age, Aurora, by the Help of Oriental Drugs and Herbs, removed those Weaknesses,

and restored him to his youthful heat and Vigour.

This Tithinus was eftermed the Founder of the most noble City Susa, not far from the River Choaspes, heretofore the Seas of the Persian Empire.

CHAP. V.

Of ATLAS.

THE Country bordering upon the Ocean fell by Lot to Atlas, where he called the greatest Mountain in the World after his own Name: He was an excellent Astronomer, and the first that discovered the Knowledge of the Sphere, and therefore was said to have carried the Heavens

Heavens upon his Shoulders. He had many Sons, amongst whom the most eminent was Hesperus, being esteemed for his Piety towards the Gods, and Justice and Kindness to his Subjects. Hesperus being upon the Top of Mount Atlas to observe the Motions of the Stars, vanished away suddenly in a Tempest; and that he might be for ever honoured, the Morning Star, the brightest in the Heavens, was called after his Name. Hesperus ived some Time in Italy, which from him was called Hesperia: he had three Daughters, Agle, Arethusa, and Hesperitashusa, who in general were called Hesperides, and had Gardens with Trees planted in them that bore golden Apples, and were guarded by a watchful Dragon.

Atlas had likewise seven Daughters, who after their Father's Name were called Atlantides. Their proper ·Names were Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Afterope, Merope, . Halcyone and Celano: All these had Children by heroick Princes, or the Gods themselves. Their Sons were the first Ancestors of several Nations, and Builders of many Cities. These Atlantider were in great Reputation for Wisdom and Justice, and therefore were adored as Goddeffes, and fixed in the Constellation of the seven Stars, called Pleiades. Buffris King of Ægypt, had them all in his Power; for he stole them from their Father. Hercules travelling through Africk, conquered him, and fet them at Liberty, and to requite this Favour, Atlas taught him Astronomy. Hercules carried this Science into Greece, from whence arose the Fable, that Hercules for the Space of a Day, supported the Weight of the Heavens, that he might give some Ease to Atlas.

After this, Orion pursued both them and their Mother for the Space of five years, and at last to avoid his Insportunities, upon their fervent Prayers to Jupiter, they

were taken up amongst the Stars...

Some Authors tell us, that the Pleiades were the Daughters of Lycurgus born in Naxos, and that they were translated into Heaven for their good Service in the Education of Bacchus.

. B 5

: Atlas

Atlar had other Daughters called the Hyader, who update the Loss of their Brother Hesperus, sell into continual Fits of weeping, till the Gods, out of Compassion, changed them into seven Stars, which appear at the Head of the Constellation Taurus, and whenever they rise or set, are attended with extraordinary Showers.

Hyginus gives this Account; That Atlas having fided with the Giants in their war against Jupiter, after his Victory over them, was confirmed to bear the Weight

of the Heavens as a Punishment.

There are other Authors who say, that Atlas King of Mauritania was the Son of Iapetus by Asia, Daughter of Oceanus, and that an Oracle had forewarned him that he should suffer some great Missortunes from one of the Sons of Jupiter; therefore he resolved to give no Entertainment to Strangers; yet notwithstanding his Precautions, Perseus turned him into a Mountain of his own Name.

CHAP. VI.

Of IAPETUS, and bis Sons Epimetheus and Prometheus.

I Apetus the Son of Carlus and Terra, was one of the Giants that warred against Jupiter. He was very potent, and confequently proud and losty. He lived to be so extremely old, that is Age become a Proverb. Before the War he had a Daughter named Anchiale, who gave the Name to a City of Gilicia. Afterwards he had a Son called Prometheus, but it is doubtful who was his Mother, whether Asia, Aspe, or Themis. Inpetus had above thirty Sons, among whom were Epimeebeus, Bupbagus, and Aelas.

Prometheus was effected to be the Inventor of many Arts, and that he made Man of the Mixture and Temnerament Perament of all the Elements, and gave him Strength of Rody and Vigor of Mind, and that he took the peculiar Qualities of all Creatures; as the Crast of the Fox, and undaunted Courage of the Lion, and so of the rest, to adorn his Composition: So by Men the Earth began to be cultivated; whereas before, when there were none but Gods, the whole Surface of it was over-run with Fens

and woods, and lay neglected. It is said, that Prometheus sacrificed two Bulls to Jupiter, and put all the Flesh into one Skin, and all the Bones into the other, and then gave him the Choice. Jupiter, that he might take a just Occasion of Anger, chose those which had the Bones, and then exposing the Deceit, took away Fire from the Mortals that Prometheus had made; but by the Help of Minerva he got into Heaven, and lighting his Staff by the Chariot of the San, brought Fire down again to the Earth. Jupiter upon this, commanded Vulcan to make a Woman of Clay, upon whom all the Gods bestowed some Part of their Perfections. Venus gave her Beauty, Pallas Wisdom. Mercury Eloquence, Apollo Mufick, and Juno Riches, and from these Gifts she was stiled Pandora, and was the first of her Sex. Jupiter sent this accomplished Creature to Prometheus with a Box, in which he had inclosed all Sorts of Evils; but Prometheus was too wife to accept it: Upon which the went to his Brother Epimetheus, who opened it, and immediately there flew out all Kinds of Mischiefs and Missortunes; but upon his shutting of it again, Hope, and even but a little of that remained at the Bottom. Jupiter thought that for this last Fact, and many other Reasons, he had Occasion to resent the Actions of Proetheus, and therefore fent Mercury and Vulcan to carry him to Mount Caucafus, to which they chained him; and then came an Eagle, the Daughter of Typhon and Echidna, that every Day eat up his Liver, which grew again at Night, that Matter for tormenting him might never be wanting. He continued there will Hercules coming that Way, killed the Eagle with one of his Arrows, and delivered him.

At Athens in the Academy, there was an Altar common to Prometheus, Vulcan and Pallas. He was much more ancient than Vulcan, and is described in his Statues with a Scepter in his right Hand. Some attribute the finding out of Fire to Pheroneus, whose Image was placed in Apollo's Temple at Corintb, in the Posture of one strik -. ing Fire. However this might be, yet Prometheus was . the Inventor of many Things, that could not be performed without so necessary an instrument as that of Fire: For he found out the Use of all Metals, the Compofition of Medicines, the Interpretation of Dreams, all Sorts of Augury and Divination, and the proper Rites of facrificing: He brought Men out from the Caves. where they lived useless, and like Beafts, and shewed them how to reap the Benefit of the different Seasons; having found out a Multitude of Arts, he invented Letters to preserve the continuance of them, and to be a Help to Memory, the Mother of the Muses; he first yoaked Oxen, joined Horfes to Chariots, and fet Sails to Shipping: So that he might, in some Measure, have been said to have made Mankind out of Clay, fince he brought those poble Faculties of Man into Action, which before had been hid and pressed down by a Load of Matter.

It may not be improper here to mention the Story of his Son Deucalion, who married to Pyrrha, the Daughter of Epimetheus, by whom he had Helenes, who gave his Name to Grecia. In Deucalion's Time the Multitude of Men increasing, Vice and Wickedness increased in Proportion to their Number, notwithstanding the good Example set them by their Prince; for Deucalion was the first that took the Royal Government upon him, built Cities and Temples to the immortal Gods, and governed with extraordinary Justice and Goodness: nor was his Wife Pyrrha less innocent and devout; therefore in the great Deluge which Jupiter fent to destroy the impious Race of Mankind, they two were preserved in a little Boat that staid upon the Top of Parnassus, which was above the Clouds and Meteors. When the Flood was abated, Pyrrha went to the Oracle of Themis, to know how

how Mankind might be restored; the Answer was, That they should cover their Heads, and throw the Bones of their Mother behind them; this at first seemed both impossible and impious till Deucalion interpreted it that the Mother was the Earth, and Stones might properly be called the Bones of her. Upon this they threw the Stones in the Manner directed, and those that were thrown by Deucalion became Men, and those which Pyrrha threw were changed into Women.

CHAP. VII.

Of SATURN.

ATUR N was the Son of Calus and Terra, he married to his Sifter Vefta; she with her other Sifters persuaded their Mother to join with them in a Contrivance to get Titan excluded from his Birthright as eldest Son, and Saturn to be appointed Heir of his Father's Kingdoms; their Design succeeded, but it was under this Condition, that Saturn should not bring up any of his Male Children, that so the Inheritance might return

into the right Line of the Titans.

Saturn not only accepted the Condition, and sworn to keep it, but performed it very fincerely; and thefore when he had any Male Children born he devoured them. But his Purpose was at length deseated by the cunning of his Wise; for she having brought forth Twins, Jupiter and Juno, presented Juno to her Husband, and sent Jupiter to be nursed in Crete, upon the Mountain Ida. But this could not be so concealed from Saturn, but that he demanded his Son Jupiter, in whose Stead his Wise gave him a Stone drossed up, which he instantly swallowed. This Stone had the mystical Name of Ab-addir, which signifies a magnificent or potent Father, and was worshipped as a God.

Titan

Titan had gained some Apprehension of this Matter, and to revenge the Injury raised an Army, which hebrought against Saturn, deseated him, and made both him and Rhea Prisoners, and shut them up together in Tartarus, a Place so dismal, that Hell from thence has taken one of its Denominations.

Jupiter in a few years afterwards, being grown up, saifed a gallant Army of Cretans, and likewise hired the Cecropes for his Auxiliaries; but they having received his Money, refused to follow him, whereupon he turned

them all into Apes.

But the Eagle gave him a happy Omen of his Victory and Greatness, and so that Bird was ever afterwards honoured with his peculiar Favour, insomuch that it was permitted to carry his Thunder. Jupiter's Courage and Bravery so animated his Followers the Cretans in the arts Onset, that he overcame the Tirans, from whose corrupt Blood, when slain, proceeded all Sorts of Serpents, Vipers, and other venomous Creatures, and thus his Parents were set at Liberty. And the better to secure his Father's suture Reign, Jupiter made all the Gods swear Fidelity to him upon an Altar, which has since gained a Place among the Stars.

Jupiter having married Metis the Daughter of Oceanus, the gave Saturn a Drink which made him being up Neptune and Pluto, and the rest of his Children which he had.

formerly devoured.

This great Action of Jupiter's, instead of meeting with Gratitude and due Reward, only created a Jealousy in his old Father, who had heard by an Oracle that he should be driven out of his Kingdom by one of his Sons, and therefore contrived Means to dispatch Jupiter, who appeared to him the most formidable. Saturn's Design being discovered by one of his Council, Jupiter became apprehensive of the Danger, and made himself the Aggressor, deposed him from his Throne, and by the Council of Promethesis bound him in Fetters of Wool, and threw him into Tartarus, together with his Brother January

getus and there castrated Saturn, after the same Mannor as he had done to Carlus.

Saturn afterwards made his Escape from this Confinement, and Italy afforded him a Resuge in his Distress, and from thence obtained the Name of Saturnia, as likewise that of Latinum, from the Word Late, to lie hid, being the secret Place where the God sound Security. Janus, then King of the Country, not only received him hospitably but made him Partner of his Kington.

Under this Government, the People, who before wandered about like Beafts, were reduced to civil Society, Laws were made, and Money of Brass was stamped, with a Ship on the one Side, to fignify the Arrival of Sasurn, and the Figure of Janus with a double Face on The Happiness of these Times was so magnified by the Poets, as to be called the Golden Age. They fay that there was no Occasion then for plowing or fowing, but that the Earth freely produced whatever might contribute to Use or Pleasure, all Things being common to all, with an abundant Superfluity beyond the profusest Wishes; so there could be no Differences or Contentions, but a perfect Harmony in the Affections of all Persons, who were good and just out of their own Inclinations and Tempers; that Care, Want, Punishments, Wars, Diseases, and old Age, were Things unheard of, but that Persons after length of Days were dissolved in a pleasing Sort of Sleep, and wasted to the Mansions of the Gods, and to Regions of eternal Love and Happiness.

Saturn likewise taught the Italians the Art of tilling and sowing the Ground; from whence Varro, a learned Roman Antiquary, tells us, that he had his Name à Satu, ahat is, from Sowing, as likewise that other of Stercutius, à Stercers, from his directing them how to improve their Land by manuring is with Dung. The Sickle which he ased in reaping the Corn, was thrown into the neighbouring Island of Sicily, which was antiently called Drespanen, from the Greek Name of that Inframent, and there

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there was a City of that Denomination which continued there for many Ages; and indeed Saturn's Sickle may very well be supposed to have been deposited in Sicily, from the Abundance of Corn which is continually pro-

duced in that Country.

This antient God is reported to have been amorous, and to have fallen in Love with the Nymph Phillyra the Daughter of Oceanus, and being often in her Company, was once likely to have been surprized by his Wise Rhea but that he turned himself into an Horse. Phillera from thence took so strong an Impression, that she brought forth a Creature, whose upward Part was a Man, and his lower Part a Horse, he was named Chiron; of whose Excellencies more will be said hereafter.

Saturn or Chronos, which is Time, was not improperly faid to have been the Son of Cælus, fince it is evident that the Motions of the Heavens measure forth to us the Duration of Time. He is generally described as an old Man bare-headed, with all the Infirmities of Age in his Forehead, Eyes and Countenance, his Shoulders bowed and he just able to hold a Sickle, and sometimes a Key in his right Hand, and a Serpent biting its own Tail in his left; all these allude to Time, as disclosing and revealing all Secrets, impairing, destroying, and devouring all Things, still consuming, and yet renewing itself by a perpetual Circulation. He is sometimes described with fix Wings, and Feet of Wool, to shew that Time passes fortly, yet it will be sound to be very swift in its Procedure:

Saturn, less the alone might seem cruel in destroying his own Children, first instituted human Sacrifices, which communed in Italy till the coming of Hercules. He was had in great Veneration by the Carthaginians, amongst whom these bloody Offerings continued yearly. They were used to sacrifice the Sons of their most aminent Persons, but afterwards secretly brought up Children for that Purpose. Being routed by Agaibocks, that they might appease the Anger of their God, whom they thought they had neglected, they sacrificed two hundred

dred of the Sons of their Nobility, and three hundred more, who were liable to have been found out, did voluntarily offer up themselves, The Statue was of Brass with Hands extended, which no fooner received the Person sacrificed, but let him drop into a deep fiery Furnace. The Resemblance between Saturn and Moloch. fo often mentioned in the holy Writings, is very obvious from the Cruelty of their Sacrifices, but is more particularly fet out by the Authors, who treat of the Gods of the Syrians, as Mr. Selden, and several others. This cruel Custom amongst the Carthaginians, was the Subject of an Embassy to them from the Romans, who tho' they much esteemed and honoured this God, yet could not approve of a Thing of fo barbarous a Nature, and therefore endeavoured to persuade them from it. In the Time of Tiberius, Saturn's Priests were crucified for presuming to facrifice Infants to him. In short, all Things belonging to this God had some Notes of Cruelty. As he is a Planet in the Heavens, by the Astrologers he is reputed to be dry, cold, malignant, and the. Cause of all Evil that happens upon the Earth. He was generally reckoned amongst the Terrestrial, and fometimes amongst the Infernal Deities. His Priests were cloathed in red. Gladiators murdered one another at his Feasts, and were placed under his Protection.

Diodorus gives a Character of Saturn, which fets forth a morose and cruel Temper, that he was a Prince extraordinary prophane and covetous, that he reigned over Italy, Sicily and Africa, and enlarged his Dominions over the Western Parts of the World, keeping his Subjects every where under a severe Subjection by Garrisons and Strong Forts placed in convenient Places: But that his Son Jupiter carried himself justly and kindly to all Men, and was esteemed as a Father by all his Subjects, who set him upon Saturn's Throne after a great Victory obtained over him in Battle; that Jupiter being strong in Body, and endowed with all virtuous Qualifications of Mind, went thro' the World doing Good to all Mankind; and therefore when he left it, was by his Subjects unanimously reputed to be a God, and to be

placed in the highest Heavens as supreme Lord of

the Earth and Universe.

The Feasts celebrated by the Romans in Honour of Saturn, were quite of a different Nature, they were certain Festival Days about the 17th of December, lasting five Days, first instituted by Tullus Hostilus, King of the Romans; or, as Livy fays, by Sempronius and Minucius, when Confuls. During this Feast, all publick Bufiness ceased, no War might be proclaimed, nor Offender executed, the Whole was past in Diversion with all the Freedom imaginable. Presents of all Sorts. but especially Wax-Lights, were daily sent or received; Servants then wore the Pileus, being a Cap, the Badge of Liberry, and fuch Garments as were the Marks of Gentility and Honour; the Mailers attended on them, brought them Water, and were Partakers of their Sport and Jollity. So that all Thinge, if possible, might reduce to their Memory that Freedom which antiently all enjoyed in the Reign of Saturn, when there was no Servitude. Nay, the Statue of the God himself, which they always fettered with Iron Chains, for fear left by his fleeting Nature they might lose him, was released in these Festivals. and Time itself permited to pass without Restraint.

His Altars were always adorned with Abundance of Wax-Tapers, to show that Saturn reduced Men from the Darkness of Error to the Light of Truth, and the Understanding of all good Arts and Sciences. In his Temple the Rolls containing the Names of the Roman Citizens were deposited, being called Libri Elephantini, either because they were made of Elephant's Skins, or Ivory, or rather from their Bulk resembling that Creature in Largeness. The Romans deposited their Treasure in his Temple, either because he first taught the Italians the Use of Money, or because in his Reign all Fraud and Covetousness were unknown, and no Robberies were

committed in his Dominions.

There

There are many of the best Authors, who take Stturn to have been the same with Noab, and that the true History is involved with these Fables; this they make out from the Division of the Empire between the three Sons, and that their different Governments have a Relation to the Places which they inhabited. Ham, by the Heathens called Jup ter Hammen, is said to have afcended into the Possession of Meaven, because he entered upon the hot Places of Egipt, and Libya, by them thought to have been upon the Confines of it. Juphes had his Lot in Europe and the Islands, and therefore was afterwards flyled Neptune, or the God of the Seas. Som had the Name of Pluto, or the God of Hell, affixed to him, because amongst his Posterity remained the true Belief, that Persons who departed this Life should not die eternally; but according to their Actions here would in another Life receive their Rewards or punishments. From this Opinion they were styled by the Greeks Athanatoi, or the Immortal, and by Homer were faid to have had a Language peculiar to themselves; from which he gives us some particular Expressions. Concerning this Point of Learning and History, Gorophius Becanus, and especially the most learned Bocharius, have treated with a great deal of Exactness.

Many Nations worshipped Saturn, after Rites peculiar to themselves, and this in some Measure shews the Progress of Idolatry; the first among them was Saturn of Babylon of Assiria, who is thought to have been no other than Noab; Now Noab's coming out of the Waters of the Deluge, might give Posterity some Pretence to believe that he had no other Father or Mother besides the Heaven or the Earth; from thence Idolatry came amongst the Egyptians, where, according to their Tradition, Saturn married Rhea, and had Iss and Osyris, by her, or else Jupiter and Juno, of whom Osyris, Isis, Typhon, Appollo and Vensu were born; thence the Knowledge of Saturn came amongst the Phanicians, and was carried by their Navigation into Greece, Africa and Italy, where he had the best Character; he was there reputed

to have found out the Use of Wine, and there to have produced the Golden Age; neither of which are Characters disagreeable to Noab; for in the first Age after the Deluge all Things must have been plentiful, and none could have been Slaves, the whole Race of Meathen in the World making but one Family; and then Authors, who would put the most kind Interpretations upon the Actions of Saturn, say he was so far from being deposed by his Son, that sinding the Insirmities of old Age increased upon him, he resigned his Paternal Authority to his Son, that so his Youth and Vigour might be more useful and benefical to his People.

CHAP. VIII.

Of JANUS.

HE History of Janus is not improperly subjoined to that of Saturn, for he was that most ancient King of Italy amongst the Aborigines, or first Inhabitants of the Mountains, that received Saturn, and gave him Part of his Kingdom, when his Son Jupiter had ba-

nished him out of Crete.

The Birth and Origin of Janus is very much controverted, whether he was the Son of Galus and Hecate, or was the same as the World or the Sun, or else the same as Ogyges, who built Thehus, fifteen hundred Years before the Foundation of Rome, or whether he came from Scythia in to Italy, or else from Greece, and was the Son of Apollo by Creusa Daughter of Eriabeus King of Athens, and reigned with Cameles, a Native of the Country, both having their Palace in Janiculum beyond the Tyber.

Cate, in his Writings, having complained of the Fictions and Vanities of the Greeks, assures us, that the Sexthians did depopulate Italy under the Conduct of Janus;

and this Prince governed his Subjects by fo good and just Laws, that his Posterity placed him in the Number of the immortal Gods. *Plutarch* favours this Opinion, giving him this high Character: "Whatever Janus" was either King or God, he was a wife and great " Politician, who tempered the Manners of his Subjects, " and taught them Civility; wherefore he was este" med the God of Peace, though he was never called

" upon but during War."

Janus had the Title of Deus Deorum, as being the most ancient of all the Gods; and that of Janus Pater, because he had been a true Father to his People: He was the God that prefided at the Beginning of all Undertakings: To him the first Libasion of Wine and Wheat was offered: the Preface of all Prayers was likewise directed to him by whom Access might be had to the other Deities; And so because through the Doors of Houses we must pass to the innermost Appartments, they were called Januæ from Janus, and were dedicated to him as their Protector. He was also esteemed the Inventor of Locks and Keys for their farther Security. He first confecrated the Bounds of Towns and Cities; and therefore when Romulus built the City of Rome, he fent into Tuscany to learn exactly such Forms and Ceremonies as their Ancestors had received from Janus.

He was the Introducer of the Months, and the first took the Denomination of January from him; though the first Day of the Month was sacred to Juno, yet this was by her Leave committed to the Protection of Jaaus, and at this Time Cakes of new Meal and Salt were offered to him, together with new Wine and Frankincense. Them all Tradesmen and Artists began their Works, and the Reman Confuls appointed for that Year entered folemnly upon their Office; the Romans then took Care that all Quarrels should be laid aside, that New-Years Gifts, the Tokens of Friendship, should pass between shem, and that the Day should conclude with Mirth and Diversion

with Mirth and Divertion ...

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Numa Pompilius instituted a Feast to Janus upon the ninth of this Month, when the Sacrifice was a Ram, and the Sclemnities were performed with Men like Exercises and Combats. Romulus and Tatius built a Temple to him upon the Union of the Sabin People with the Romans. Numa ordered that the Temple should be fout in Time of Peace, and opened in that of War, from which Ceremony Janus was called Clusius and Patulcus, Names given with Allusion to those Astions. The Romans being a warlike People, this Temple was seldom thut, except once in the Reign of Numa, then in the Consulate of T Manleus, Torquatus, and C. Attilius Balbus, sou eyears before the arst Punic War, and afterwards in the Time of Agustus, when he had taken Possession

Janus is described with two Faces, either as respecting the Evening and the Morning, or rather in regard of his singular Prudence, which is a Virtue consisting in the Remembrance of Things past, and a Foresight of Things to come; he has twelve Altars beneath his Feet, and holds a Key in his right Hand, and a Scepter in his Lest; by one shewing that he can as it were open the World by the Light he gives, and shut it up again by withdrawing the same Light from us, and his Scepter denotes the Dominion he has over it, Sometimes his Image had sour Faces, either in regard of the four Seasons of the Year, or the four Quarters of the World, which he governs by his Counsels and Autho-

They, who would refemble Janus to Noab, as viewing the World, both before and after the Flood, derive his Name from a Hebrew Word of a like Sound, which is Jain, and fignifies Wine, the Use of which was brought into Italy by him. Fabius Pictor, one of the oldest Roman Historians, reports, that from Janus the ancient Tuscams learned to improve the Vine, to sow Corn, and make Bread; that he taught them to build Temples and Alters to the Gods, who before had been worship.

ped only in the Groves.

Theen

There is nothing to be found concerning his Posterity; his Wise by some is said to be Vesta, who instituted the sacred Fire and appointed Virgins to preserve it; according to others she was the Goddess Carna, or Carma, who presides over the inward Parts, and occasions a good Habit and Constitution of the Body.

CHAP. IX.

Of Vesta, Rhea, Ops, or Cybele, the Wife of Saturn.

I T is no easy Matter to distinguish betwen this Vesta, and her Mother, of whom Mention has been made before, and another Vesta, who was a Virgin, and her Daughter The Poetical Historians, after their usual Custom, attributing to one the Character and the Actions of the other.

This Goddess had various Names, as Magna Mater, Mater Deorum, Pastbea, the Great Mother, and Mother of all the Gods; as the represented the Earth, the was by the setting called Ops, from the Help and Assistance the brings to all Things in the World. The Greeks called her Rhea, from the many Blessings that slow from her continually, and therefore a Sow was facrificed to her to denote her Fruitfulness; she was highly honoured in Phrygia, and received many Names from divers Places in that Country, as Cybele, Dyndimene, Dea Passinuntia, Idea, Mygdenia, Berecynthia, her greatest Magnisticence uses to appear when she makes her Progress through the Cities of Phrygia; she rides in her Chariot drawn by Lions, her Head crowned with Towers, and is adorned with all the beautious Objects the Earth produces, and attended by an hundred Celestial Gods, being all of them her own divine Offspring.

The

The Priests of this Goddess were the Idai Dadili, the Guretes or Corybantes, and the Telchines, who were all of

the same Kindred and Family.

The Idai Dadili were the ancient Inhabitants of Crete, and had their Original from Mount Ida in Phrygia, and were called Dadili from being Ten in Number, according to that of the Fingers. They carried their Rites and Mysteries into Samothracia, and were said to have found out the Use of Fire, to have discovered the Nature of Iron, Brass, and other Metals, and to have invented many other Things of great Use and Advantage to Mankind, and that they were therefore reputed as Gods or Dæmons.

The Curetes were descended from the Dacili; they first taught Men how to manage Flocks of Sheep, and to tame and breed Herds of other Cattle, to gather Honey, to live in Societies, to hunt, cast Darts, use Swords, Targets and Helmets, of which they were the Inventors; to these Curetes Rhea committed the Care of Jupiter, to preserve him from his Father Saturn; they by dancing in Arms, and clashing of their Weapons to the Sounds of Pipes, Drums and Cymbals, made such a Noise as might drown the Cries of the Infant God. Heraclides Ponticus fays the Curetes born in Crete were the first Mortals that appeared in brazen Armour, and that their Rendezvous was in Eubæa, that they had the Education of Jupiter, became afterwards his Fellow-Soldiers in his Wars, and at last placed him in his Father's Kingdom.

Rhea had other Priests in Crete, who afterwards transplanted themselves to Rhodes; they were called the Telchines, and were the Offspring of Thalassa, or the Sea; they together with Caphira Daughter, of Oceanus, had the Education of Neptune, who was committed to them by this Goddes; for this careful Mother is said to have preserved Neptune and Pluto, as well as Jupiter, from their devouring Father. These Telchines were reported to have been Magicians, able to transform themselves into divers Shapes, and to raise Winds and Tempesta

pests at their Pleasure, others thought them Damons prefiding over the Winds; others, that they were the Winds themselves, such as were in the Heavens, at Sea, and in the Caverns of the Earth, every where conducing to the Product of Beings, and to the healthful Support of them, but that these Winds would sometimes destroy the Labour of Mankind, and seem to threaten the Overthrow of Nature, when they burst forth in their Rage and Fury. These Telchines had another Character of being great Artists, and were said to have invented many useful Things, particularly the making of Sta-

tues, and fetting up the Images of the Gods.

The Carybantes were of the same Original as the Curetes, and the peculiar Priests of Cybele the Great Mo ther in the Island of Samothrace, were they celebrated the Mysteries of the Cabiri, which were concealed with a facred Silence; these Gods were called Cabiri, or Omnipotent, from a most ancient Word Cabir which had that Signification; they were four in Number, who had mystick Names, but were the same as Ceres, Proserpine, Pluso and Mercury, though Jupiter and Bacchus are thought to have been the two first of the Cabiri. Dardanus, the Son of Jupiter and Electra, brought the Samothracian Rites into Phrygia, where Cybele, Widow to his Brother Jaffon, who being beloved by Ceres, was received among the Gods, called the Goddess Rbea after her own Name, and gave the ancient Priests the Curetes the Name of Corybantes from her own Son Corybas.

The Phrygians report that Maones heretofore reigned in Phrygia, that he married Dyndima, and by her had a Daughter, called Cybele, which she exposed in the Mountain Cybelus, that she was nourished there by Lionesses and wild Beasts, till found by some Shepherdesses; as she grew in Years she was admired for her Beauty and Ingeauity; she first invented the Pipe composed of Reeds, and used Cymbals in her Sports and Dances; she bore an extraordinary Love to Children, and taught Cures for Diseases incident to them, and to all Sorts of Cattle; she was afterwards acknowledged by her Parents, when falling in

Love with a young Man called Atys, and being with Child by him, her Father caused him to be slain, and exposed without Burial. Cybele sell into a furious Madness, and silled all the Fields and Mountains with the Noise of her Timbrels and Lamentations; some Time after a Plague and Famine happening in Phrygia, they were advised by the Oracles to bury Atys, and worship Cybele as a Goddess; not sinding his Body, they made a Statue for him, which they followed with Howlings and mournful Ceremonies proper for his Funeral; they erected a Magnisicent Temple for Cybele in the City Pessions, and placed Lionesses by her Statue, in Memory of her having been nursed by them.

Atys is also fabled to have been a Boy whom Cybele loved, and made President of her Rites, at the same Time injoining him an inviolated Chassity; but he forgetting his Vow, and losing that Virtue, the Goddess drove him into such a Fit of Madness that he castrated himself, and proceeding farther to the Danger of his Life, he was by Cybele turned into a Pine-Tree, which was afterwards sacred to her; so likewise was the Box-Tree, because several of her Musical Instruments were made of it.

This Goddess was not known in Italy, till Hannibald was in the very Bowels of it with his Army. The Roman Senate consulting the Books of the Sibyle, found that he could not be driven thence, unless the Idean Mother came to Rome; this obliged them to fend Ambassadors to Atalus King of Phrygia, to request of him the Statue of this Goddess which was of Stone in the City Pessinus in Galatia. The Goddess was brought to Rome, and the Ladies went out to the River Tyber to receive her, when a Thing remarkable happened; the Ship she was carried in flopt at the Mouth of the River, till the Vestal Virgin, Claudia, whose finery of Dress, and Freedom of Behaviour had made her Modesty suspected, rendred her Chastity unquestionable, by easily drawing the Vessel ashore with her Girdle, where the Goddess was received by Virgins, and introduced into the City, according to the Sibyl's Order, by the best Man in Rome, whom the

Senate had adjudged to be the young Publius Scipio. This Image was reputed to have fallen from Heaven, and therefore was esteemed as one of the Pledges of the Roman Greatness.

The Festivals of Cybele, called Megalesia, began on the fish of April, and continued eight Days, when her Priests the Corybantes by their singing, howling, Sound of Drums, Trumpets, and other Brazen Instruments, would raise themselves to that Degree of Madness, as to cut and wound themselves desperately, not sparing any who were so unwary as to meet them; they generally came from Gallo-Gracia, a Province of Asia Minor, and most of them made themselves Eunuchs in their superstitious Fury.

The same Vesta was likewise called Magna Pales by the Romans, and was honoured as the Goddess of Shepherds and Pastures; her Feasts were called Palilia, and were celebrated that she might drive away the Wolves, prevent Diseases incident to Cattle, and render the Earth fruitful. Then the Country Peasants purified their Flocks and Herds with the Fumes of Rosemary, Laurel and Sulphur; their Sacrifices were Milk and Wasers made of Millet, and they concluded their Ceremonies with leaping over Fires made of Straw, and dancing round and between them. It is memorable that this Festival was observed on the twenty-first of April, being the Day when the first Foundations of Rome were laid by Romulus.

CHAP. X.

Of JUPITER.

E come now to the History of Jupiter, who, for his Virtue and Justice, is set forth to us by Historians, as the wifest of Princes, and yet is described C 2

by those that worship him, as one of the vilest Miscreants for his Rapes and Adulteries. There were very many that took upon them the Title of Jupiter, insomuch that Varro reckons up three hundred of them, and others count many more, fo that it becomes at last almost a common Appellation for a King; hence it is that many different Nations glory in the Birth of Jupiter; the chief Actions of all of them are attributed to Jupiter, who was the Son of Saturn and Rhea. Now. although it is impossible for a Person to be born in divers Places, yet he is faid to have had his Original in Crete. at Thebes in Arcadia, and likewise amongst the Messe-

The first who bore the Name of Jupiter, and conferred many Benefits upon the Greeks, and especially the Athenians, teaching them Laws, Matrimony and Religion, with the Ceremonies of Priests and Altars, and shewing them that all Things were done by a Divine Providence, was an Arcadian of obscure Birth, who became remarkable for his Virtues, and was faid to be the Son of Æther and Dies, which the Mythologists take to fignify nothing else but Truth and Wisdom; he was thought to have been the Father of Proferpine and Liber; Coelus was the Father of the second Jupiter, born in Arcadia, and he is faid to have begot Minerva.

But to come to the Poetical History of Jupiter the Son of Saturn: The People of Meffene, a noble City of Peloponnesus, say there is a Fountain called Clepsgara, near which Jupiter, when stolen from his devouring Father Saturn by the Curetes, was educated by the Nymphs Ithome and Neda, and from thence they ptetend to shew the Cradle of Jove. There are others who say he was born at Thebes in Baotia, and endeavour to bring feveral Arguments for it; but the Cretans go the farthest, who affirm, that he was not only born amongst them, but that he was buried there, and that they have his Sepulchre fill remaining. The common Opinion is, that Jupiter was educated in some Cave of the Mountain Dide, or else of Mount Ida, and from these Places he is called Di&æus

Distaus and Idaus; they who would have him born in Arcadia called him Olympius, because the Mountain Lyeæus is in the same as Olympus, the Topof which is esteemed facred; this Controversy was so dubious, that Callimachus in his Hymn to Jupiter declares himself unwilling to determine it. Nor was there less Dispute concerning his Nurses, and the Number of them; some, amongst whom was Virgil, say that he was fed by the Bees, who followed the musical Sounds which the Curetes made with their brazen Instruments, and that for a Reward of this Benefit, Jupiter changed them from an Iron Colour to that of Gold; others fay his Nurse was a Goat, named Almathea, bred in Olenus, a City in Baotia, and that when Jupiter grew up, and the Goat happened to die, he placed her amongst the Stars, and, according to the Advice of Themis, covered his Shield with her Skin, to strike Terror to his Enemies the Titans; this Shield was called Ægis from the Greek Word fignifying a Goat, and Jupiter himself was styled Ægiacus; to the Horn of this Goat he gave this admirable Privilege, that the Persons who possessed it should presently obtain what they desired; Melissa and Amalthea, Daughters of Melisseus King of Crete, are also said to have fed him with Goats Milk and Honey; some report, that he and his Sister Juno sucked the Breasts of Fortune; others, that Vesta, or the whole Eurth, gave him Nourishment; some, that he was fed by wild Pigeons, who brought Ambrofia from Oceanus, and by an Eagle, that in his Beak carried him Nedar from a steep Rock, and that for a Reward he made the former the Foretellers of the Summer and Winter, and rendered the latter immortal, and placed him in the Heavens. The Nymphs and the Bears, amongst many others, arrogate this Honour to themselves; but the Poets have not yet determined who have the best Pretensions.

When Jupiter grew up, he built a City at D. Ae where he was born, the Ruins of which remained many Ages afterwards. His first warlike Exploit was against C 3 his

his Father's Enemies, to deliver him and Rhea out of Prison, whither they had been cast by the Titans, because he had been educated contrary to the Oath made by Saturn; but of this and many Particulars, with Saturn's Design against Jupiter, and his Dethronement by him, as likewise Saturn's Flight into Italy, and rendering that Country happy by the Golden Age, there has enough been said before in the Chapters of Saturn and Janus.

When Jupiter was placed in his Father's Thmone, and all the Gods obeyed him, Apollo in Purple Robes, with a Crown of Laurel about his Head, fung the Praises and noble Actions of the Conqueror, in Verses adapted to his Harp, so that he extremely delighted the other Gods who were then entertained at a Banquet; and from hence Apollo gave the Original to all Triumphal Solemnities. Hercules Ideas likewise, to perpetuate the Memory of so important a Victory, infittated the Olympick Games, in which Apollo gained the first Prize, by overcoming Meraury at the Race; and Mars overcame all other Persons

at Fisty Cuffs.

But the Reign of Jupiter did not seem to some of his Subjects so pleasing as that of Saturn; for a Prince that had in great Measures been beholden to an Army for his Kingdom, could not but allow some Liberties, and wink at some Excesses in his Soldiers. This was so aggravated by the Poets, that whereas before in the Golden Ape Wolves lay down with the Lambs, and Hares with the Dogs; now, on the contrary, all was turned to War and Enmity, for Lions now began to feek their Prey, Hawks to destroy the lesser Birds, Serpents to gather and disfuse their black Poisons: Now Hurricanes infested the Air. the Sea raged with Tempests, and a thousand Ways were fuddenly invented to bring Mankind to Death and Destruction; and yet in Comparison of the next succeeding and the present Age, one of which was called from Brass. and that we live in from Iron, this of Jupiter had no lower Character then that of the Silver Age.

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The Gods themselves thought that Jupiter, in the Height of his Power, affected something that was too tyrannical; and therefore June, Neptune and Pallas conspired against him, and threw him into Bonds, from which he was delivered by Cottus, Gyges, and Briareus the Giants, who then were esteemed as the faithful Guards of Jupiter's Person, and were called by Thetis to

his timely Assistance. After this he subdued the Eastern Nations, Success still waiting upon his Arms. Then he placed Kings over the several Countries he had conquered, directing them how so suppress Violence, and how to rule by Law and Equity; for which Purpose he constituted Magistrates, and erected Tribunals: He endeavoured the Preservation of Peace amongst Men, stirring up the Good by wholesome Advice to their Duty, and restraining the Bad from their Offences by the Fear of Punishment. He put to Death all Thieves and Oppressors; and whereas before in Sazurn's Time, People fed upon human Flesh, he shewed them the Use of Acorns for Food, and therefore had the Oak which bore them consecrated to him: And thus Kings were said to have been the Offsprings of Jove, and he was esteemed the Common Father of Gods and Men.

Jupiter, although he had his Habitation in Olympus, yet was concerned for his Subjects upon Earth as well as in Heaven; and hearing that great Impieties were committed there, resolved to descend thither, and coming to the Palace of Lycaon in Arcania, declared himself to be a God; Sacrifices were immediately prepared for him by the People; but Lycaon, resolved to try this Divinity, whether real or no, slew one of his Servants, and dressing the Flesh, served it up for his Entertainment; Jupiter detesting such a villainous Barbarity, set the Palace on Fire with Lightning, and turned Lycaon into a

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But as good Actions will meet with Opposition and Envy, so there arose up against Jupiter a great Number of Giants, the Sons of Terra, who encouraged them to revenge the Deseat of the Titans. The Power with C 4 which

which they assault Olympus, the Seat of Jupiter, was wonderous, and their Weapons as well as their Persons most astonishing. Before Jupiter encountered them in Crete, upon his facrificing of Oxen to Calus, Terra and Sol, in all the Entrails appeared evident Signs, that Victory was decreed to him by the Gods, and that some should defert from the Enemy, amongst whom was Musaus, for which he was highly honoured. There are many different Circumstances related of this War, so that there scem to have been different Battles; but some of the most considerable are these: In the first Place we learn from Homer, that amongst the other Giants, Otus and Ephialtes were the Sons of Neptune by Iphimedea; that they were of huge Bulk, mighty strength, and horrible Aspect, and that they had Serpents, instead of Thighs and Feet to go upon; that their Habitation was in Pallene in Macedonia, where they fet the Mountain Offa upon Pelion, and from thence attacked Jupiter with Rocks and burning Trees, which they threw against Heaven; fuch of these Rocks as fell upon the Earth became Mountains, and fuch as tumbled in the Sea became Islands. There went a Rumour amongst the Gods, that the Giants could not be overcome, unless some Person that was mortal should affift in the War; wherefore Jupiter, upon the Advice of Pallas, called up Hercules, who was the first that slew Aleyon with an Arrow, but he still revived and grew stronger, till Minerva by Violence drew him out of the Orb of the Moon, and so he expired. Jupiter and Hercules slew Porphyrio, who was going to ravish Juno. Apollo put out the left Eye of Ephialter, and Hercules the right one, with their Arrows. thercules flew Eurytus, by darting an Oak at him; Clytius fell by the Hands of Hecate; Minerva cut off the Heads of Pallantes and Enceladus, and afterwards encountering Alexoneus at the Isthmus of Corinth, slew him, though a Giant of prodigious Magnitude; as Polylotes fled through the Sea, and came to the Island of Coos, Neptune rending off Part of the Land, threw it upon him, and made the Island called Niferos; Mercury slew Hipolitus, Diana overcame

came Gratian, Mars encountered and overthrew Mimas and the Parca, by flaying Agryus and Thoon, had their Share in the Victory; and all the rest, many of whose Names we have in the Poets, fell by the Thunderbolts

of Jupiter.

The Memory of the Giants was transmitted to Posterity; for Naviui, in his first Book of the Punic War, relates how the Romans found amongst the Carthaginians the vast Images of the Titans, Giants with two Bodies, and of Runcus and Purpureus, the Sons of the Earth.

It is fabled, that Silenus came to this War, and that when his Ass, on which he always rode, saw the hide-ous Figure of the Enemies, he began to bray, which made the Giants say, as if some extraordinary and for-midable Monster had been coming against them; and for this Service the Ass had a Place given him amongst the Stars.

During the whole War, Pallar diftinguished herself by her Counsels, Hercules by his Strength, Pan by his Trum, pet made of a Sea-shell, with which he struck an incredible Terror into the Enemy; and young Bacchus, by that Sprightliness and Vigor that appeared in all his Actions: And indeed these Services were considerable; for when the Audaciousness and Rashness of the Giants sinst appeared the Gods were so frighted, that they sted into Agypt, where weary with their long Journey, and almost in Despair of lying hid, they transformed themselves into various Shapes; which was the Reason why the Egyptians worshipped the Gods under the Figures of so many Plants and Animals, as they are reported to have done, and why the Gods afterwards took the same into their peculiar Care and Protection.

This War was carried on in divers Places, sometimes in the Plains of Thrace, sometimes in those of The sale, sometimes in Campania where the Fields are called Phlegrann, from that Abundance of hot Springs which rise about Bain and Cume; for Hercules having driven the Giants thither, they washed their Wounds there, and

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gave the Springs the Tincture of Sulphur, proceeding from the Nature of the Thunder which had fruck them. All the Giants afterwards were thrown into Hell; Enceladus was east under Æina, to be tormented with perpetual Flames; Typhaus was of fo vast a Body, that all Sicily was scarce sufficient to cover him, and this Mand having three Promontories, that of Pelorus, which is over against Italy, lay upon his right Arm, that of Pachynus upon his Lest, Lilyhaus upon his Feet, and his Head was pressed down with the Weight of Mount Æina.

There are more Particulars delivered down concerning this Giant Typhaus, or Typhon, than of the others. June being enraged that Jupiter had brought forth Mizerva out of his Head without any Female, prayed to Calus and Terra, and all the Gods Celestial and Infernal. that she might likewise bring forth without the Helpof a Male some Time afterwards striking the Earth with her Hand, there came forth the Monster Typhon, which was given to a she Dragon to be educated, but whether in Lydia, Phrygia, or Cilicia, is uncertain. Hefiod favs he was the Son of Terra and Erebus; he was of that Bigness, that his Knees were of the Height of the highest Mountains, his Head touched the Stars; he could extend his Hands to the utmost Regions of the East and Weff, an hundred Dragons Heads issued from his Shoulders, and his Thighs were well twifted round with Folds of Vipers, the Remainder of his Body was covered with Wings his Eyes darted with Fire, and his Breath was like When all the Gods fled from him, Jupiter a Furnace. pursued him to the Mountain Caucasus in Syria, and there wounded him with his Thunder; but there Typhone gook Jupiter Prisoner; and with his own Sickle cut the Nerves of his Hands and Feet, and then casting himmpon his Shoulders, bore him away into Cilicia. But Mercury found him there, hidden in a Cave, stole him thence, and restored him to his former Strength and Vigor. Then Jupiter pursued Typhon again with his Thunder, wounded him at Hamus a Hill in Ibrace, and

at last overwhelmed him with the Mountain *Etna*, as he sled into *Sicily*. The Mythologists take *Typhon* and the other *Giants* to have been the *Winds*, especially the subterraneous ones which cause Earthquakes, that break forth with Fire, occasioned by the Sulphur which abounds in the Caverns underneath *Gampania*, *Sicily*, and all the *Eolian* Islands.

Jupiter having restored Peace to the whole Universe, divided it by Lot; the Dominion of the Sea falling to Neptune; that of the infernal Parts to Plute, and that of the Heavens to Jupiter. But Callimachus absolutely denies this Opinion, and thinks it reasonable to assim, that a Matter of that Moment, where Things of such different Natures were to be disposed of, would not be lest to

so slight a Decision.

In this Dominion of Jupiter, the Poets say, that Aidos which is the same as the Reverence paid to good Men by their Inferiors, and Dice or Equity was always Attendants upon his Throne; intimating that Justice in a Prince will ever command Respect and Obedience. The Litai, Preces, or Supplications, who were the Daughters of himself and Juno, were likewise always near him; for Persons in Power will never be without a Crowd of Petitioner. His Scepter was made of Cypress Wood, free from Corruption, and therefore a Symbol of the Eternity of his Empire. The Lacedamonians made his Statue without Ears, to shew that he was not ready to bear all Stories; and the Cretans were so liberal as to let him have four, to denote, that there was nothing of which he had not Cognizance through his whole Empire. The Greeks gave him the Epithet of Trioptbalmus, that is, baving three Eyes, with which he was thought to observe the Affairs of the Heavens, Earth and Seas : there was a Statue of him of this Kind in the Palace of Priamus in Troy, which befides the two Eyes in their usual Places, had a third in the Forehead. Though the Power of darting Thunder and Lightning was generally said to be only in the Hands of Jupiter, yet the learned Herrupians say it was committed to nine Gods, amongst

whom were Vulcan, Minerva, Juno, Mars, and the Sout & Winds. There were several Kinds of Thunders, as the Fatidica Bruta, &c. but the Romans took particular Notice of two, the Diurnal, which they attributed to Jupiter, and the Nocturnal to Summanus or Pluto. Jupiter was thought never to strike either Men or inanimate Things with his Thunder, but to punish their Crimes ; and therefore Men struck with it were deprived of Funeral Solemnities, and the Places where it fell were purified with Sacrifice.

It is a difficult Matter for Persons who are arrived at the highest Pitch of Grandeur, to contain themselves within the Bounds of Temperance; and therefore no Wonder if Jupiter having so happily overcome all his Enemies, finding no Limits fet to his Power, might let loofe his Appetites, and in the Pursuit of his Pleafures, run into the most extravagant and infamous Debaucheries; laying aside that Frugality, Abstinence and Chastity, for which the Reign of Saturn had before been fo eminent.

Jupiter had several Wives; the first Metis, whom he devoured when she was big with Child, and from thence he himself became pregnant, and brought forth Pallas out of his Head, the Virgin being at that Time fully grown, and having on her a compleat Suit of Ar-Then he took Themis, and had a third Wife in the Gnoffian Region, near the River Therenus; and after all was married to his Sister Juno: Nature seemed to have some Reluctance to the joining so near Relations; and therefore Jupiter being in Hopes to obtain by Subtility that Favour which he durft not ask, transforms himfelf into a Cuckow, and flew to a Hill near Corinth, which from the Greek Name of that Bird is called Coccyx. He had before caused a great Tempest to rife; and June had fought Shelter under the Hill Thronax ; the Cuckow, to avoid the Violence of the Storm, flew trembling, and fate upon her Lap; she, to preserve it from Cold, admitted it to her Bosom, where Jupiter soon discovered himself, and promised her Marriage.

His Rapes and Adulteries were innumerable: and there was scarce any Shape or Figure that he did not

put on to accomplish them.

He corrupted Califia, the Daughter of Lycaon, by counterfeiting the Modely and Countenance of Diana. She was one of the Nymphs who attended that Goddess, after she had professed Virginity. Her Disgrace was discovered as they were bathing in a Fountain, and she discarded from the Train of Virgins. Diana afterwards changed her into a Bear, and then she was advanced into Heaven by Jupiter, and made a Constellation, which by the Greeks is called Helice, by the Latins commonly Urian Majar, or the Great Bear.

Juno had no other Revenge of her but to obtain from her Brother Neptune, that the might never be able to descend into the Sea. Her Son Areas was likewise made a Constellation, called the Little Bear, by the Greeks Cynosura. He had gained a great Reputation amongst his Countrymen, having been taught the Method of sowing Corn by Triptolemus, and instructed by Adrista in the Art of making Woolen Cloth and Garments, Tents and Coverings of Hogs Skins, to preserve the Pelasgians. from the Cold, who from these Benefits chose the Title

of Arcadians.

Jupiter had two Sons named Amphion and Zethus, by Antiope the Wife of Lycus King of Thebes, whom he lay with in the Shape of a Stayr, as he did with Leda in that of a Swan, with Europa in that of a Bull, and with Danae under the Appearance of a Shower of Gold. Under the Similitude of Fire he carried Egina, the Daughter of Aspus King of Barotia, from the Region of Epidaurus, into a defert Island, then called Enop, which was afterwards inhabited, and from her took the Name Egina. He ravished Asteria a young Lady of great Modesty, the Daughter of Caus, and slew away with her in the Shape of an Eagle.

There was nothing so mean that he would not stoop to for the obtaining his Desires; and therefore to enjoy

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Clytoris, a beautiful Virgin of Theffaly, he metamorphosed

himself into the Shape of an Ant.

By Protogenia he had two Sons, Æthlius the Father of Endymion, and Epaphus, who built Memphis in Egypt, and was the Husband of Libya, who gave her Name to

the Continent of Africk.

He had two Sons called the *Palaci* by *Thalia*, who finding herfelf big with Child, and being afraid of *Juno*, intreated the Earth to hide her; this was done till such Time as she was to be delivered, and then two Boys broke forth out of the Earth not far from *Cantana* in *Sizily*, which Place is had in great Veneration by the Inhabitants.

Electra brought him a Son called Dardamus, who flying from his Country, came into the Region adjacent to Hellefont, and there built the City Dardamus, and gave the

Name of Dardania to the whole Country.

He had Pirithous by the Wife of Ixion, Pelagus by Niobe, Sarpedon and Argus by Laodamia, Taygetus by Taygete, from whom the Mountain was so called; he had Deucalion by Jodama, Britomartis by Carme the Daughter of Eubulus, Migarus by one of the Nymphs called Sithinides Arcestaus and Carbius by Torrebia, Colaxes by Ora, Cyrnus by Cyrno, who gave her Name to the Island that before was called Therapne; by Garamantis he had Hiarbas, as likewise Phyleus and Pylumus, who taught Mankind the Manner of baking Bread; with several other Sons and Daughters mentioned by the Poets.

From hence, with Tertullian, we may justly remark, that it was no Wonder to see all Sorts of Men so dehauched, and guilty of so many abominable Crimes, when they were encouraged by the Example of those they did adore, and from whom they were to expect Rewards and Punishments. And there seems to have been good Reason, that Momus in Lucian should ridicule Jupiter after this Manner. "Your sine Metamorphoses made me sometimes as a fraid, lest you should be brought to the Shambles, or put to the Plough, when thou

wert a Bull, or that a Goldsmith should have melted
 thee down when thou wert Gold, or when a Swan,
 lest they should have put thee on the Spit, and roasted

" thee."

From hence the Moralists bid us observe how many Beasts a Person resembles that has once laid aside his Modesty and Virtue, and how even the Gods themselves become Brutes, by the Practice of impure Lust and Intem-

perance.

The Mountain Olympus being, as was faid before, the chief Habitation of Jupiter, he there proposed Rewards to any one that would produce a new Invention useful to human Life, the Glory of which he gave to his Offspring to eternize their Memories. It is not easy to determine how many Years he reigned, because the Ancients maintained that he never died; but by Reason that he alone of all the Gods is described with a long Beard, it is supposed that he lived till a very old Age. Historians write, that he died and was buried in Grete, and that his Sepulchre was shown near the Mountain Jasius.

The Worship of him was spread into almost every Country, under different Denominations. In Libya he delivered many Oracles by the Name of Jupiter Hammon, where he was described with Horns and in the Shape of a Ram, holding a Sceptre, with an Eye at the Top of it to represent this Providence; because, when Bacchus was a-thirst amongst the parching Sands and Desarts of Libya, he implosed the Assistance of Jupiter, who appearing in the Form of a Ram, with his Foot opened a Fountain of

Water to relieve him.

Amongst the Egyptians, Jupiter was the same as Osprist they likewise relate that Dionysius having overcome the Titans, and Saturn and Rhea, took their young Son Jupiter, and carried him into Eg. pt, and made him King of that Country: But whereas he was then very young, he gave him an Instructor called Osympus, a Person eminent for his Prudence and Skill in Astronomical Matters, by whom Jupiter was educated, and from thence had the Name of Osympius.

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Amongst the Æthiopians in Africa, Jupiter was called Assabinus; in Asspria he was adored by the Name of Belus; the Phanicians at Azotus called Dagon by the Name of Jupiter Aratrius, because he taught them how to plow the Ground, and sow their Wheat. By the Sidonians, a People wholly given to Navigation, he had the Epithet of Maritimus: and at Gaza he had the Title of Maranafin, or the King of Men.

Cecrops, who reigned in Athens, and had himself the Honour to be ealled Jupiter, was the first Mortal that acknowledged Jupiter by the Name of Supreme, and taught his Subjects that no Sort of Cruelty ought to approach the Divine Altars, and that nothing which had Life was to be facrificed, but rather Cakes of their Country Corn, fince the Celestial Nature agreed best

with Clemency and Beneficence.

The Eleans gave Inpiter the Title of Musicarius, because when Hercules was sacrificing amongst them, and was exceedingly troubled with Flies, Jupiter drove them

all away beyond the River Alpheus.

When all Greece was afflicted with great Drought, and Persons were sent to consult the Oracle at Delphos, it was answered, that Jove must be appeared, and Eacus used as an Intercessor; he by Prayers and Sacrifices obtained an universal Rain over the whole Country from Jupiter, who thereupon was called Panellenius; the Greek likewise called him Renius, or the Hospitable, because he was thought the Author of the Laws and Customs concerning Hospitality.

He had the Title of Dodongus from Dodona, a Mountain of Chaonia, in the Region of the Moloffi, near which was a Grove of Oaks facred to him, and esteemed the most antient Oracle in Greece. But how these Oracles were delivered, is a Controversy, whether by two Doves that spoke, or by the Leaves of the Oaks themselves,

which became Vocal.

Jupiter had several Names from his Bounty to Mankind; he was stiled Optimus Maximus, the best and greatest of the Gods, from his Beneficence and his Power, because because he both can and is willing to do good to all Mankind. His Names of Lucetius and Diespiter, or Father of the Day, came from his giving Men Light, Day, and Life itself; that of Elicius came from his Conaccenfion, insomuch as the Prayers of Men may bring him down from Heaven; he was called upon as Areius and Nicepborus, as being the Decider of material Events, and able on which Side he pleased to incline the Victory; he was named Opitulator from helping; Centipeda, as having many Feet, from his Firmnes; Stabilitor, from his supporting the World; Almus, from cherishing all Things; and Ruminus, from his giving Nourisment to all Creatures.

Jupiter had several Titles peculiar to him amongst the Romans; as that of Stator, because in a Battle with the Sabines, he stopped the Flight of the Romans at the Prayer of Romulus; he was called Capitolinus, from the Capitoline Hill, where he had a Temple defigned him by Tarquinius Priscus, erected by Tarquinius Superbus, and dedicated by Horatius the Conful; and from the Rock on which this Temple was built, he was sliled Tarpeius; he was likewise worshiped, and had a Temple, by the Name of Prædator, because in all Victories Part of the Spoils were facred to him. But when a Roman King, or chief General, slew an adverse King with his own Hands, the Spoils were offered to him as Jupiter Feretrius; such were they which Romulus presented, when he had flain Acron, King of the Canienses, and fuch were offered by Cornelius Gallus, after the Death of Tolumnius King of Hetruria; and thirdly, those which Marcus Marcellus took from the vanquished Viridemarus King of the Gauls.

Besides all these, Jupiter had many Denominations from his Attributes, from several Events, from the Actions he performed, from the Person he had received Assistance by him, or had erected Temples to his Honour, from the Places where he was most devoutly worshipped, all which are enumerated and explained by the learned Writers of the Grecian and Roman Antiquities.

But

But to sum up all in the Words of Orphess in his Hymns: "Jupiter is Omnipotent, he is the first and the "last; Jupiter is the Head and the Middle; Jupiter is "the Giver of all Things; Jupiter is the Foundation of the Earth and the starry Heaven; Jupiter is both Male and Female, and is likewise immortal; Jupiter is the Force of enlivening Fire, and the Spirit of all "Things."

CHAP. XI.

Of Juno.

TUNO was the Daughter of Saturn, who, according to some Authors, had no other Female Children but herself and Glauca. Although the Writers of the Poetical History agree, that June was born at the same Birth with Jupiter, yet they differ as to the Place; some say that the was born at Argos, others at Samos, under a Willow, near the River Imbrasus; and this latter has obtained as the common Opinion, and Samos has gained the Name of Parthenia, because so eminent a Virgin as June was educated, and dwelt there till the Time of her Marriage; she is reported to have had almost as many Nurses as Jupiter; Eubaa, Porsymna, and Area, the Daughters of the River Afterion, claim that Honour. Otes, a very ancient Poet, who wrote in the Praise of June, says she was educated by the Horæ or Hours, others by the Nymphs of the Ocean, and Homer fays by Oceanus and Tethys themselves. At Sames Jupiter in the Form of a Cuckow, as was said before, made her his Wife, and therefore Juno, in her Temple at Argos, was represented fitting on a Throne, holding a Scepter with a Cuckow upon it. Nor may it feem strange that Jupiter should marry his Sister, it being the Custom for the Oriental Monarchs, both Affyrians and Perfians, to match with their nearest Relations.

Justo foon afterwards took upon her the Care of prefiding over Marriages, and when Sacrifices were offered to her upon that Occasion, the Gall of the Victim was always thrown behind the Altar, to shew that no such Thing ought to be amongst married Persons.

There goes a Story, that there is a Fountain near Argos, named Canatho, in which Juno used to bathe herself every Year, and became a Virgin again; but the three Places she most delighted in, were Sparta, Mycenæ, and

Argos.

The Romans, from her Affistance at Marriages and Child-bearing, gave her many Denominations; she was called Pronuba, because no Marriage was lawful, unless Invocation was first made to her; Juga and Societa, from her introducing Persons into the Yoke of Matrimony, and recommending that Union which ought to be between them; Domiduca, from bringing the Wife home; Unxia, from anointing the Posts of the Door at her Entrance; Cinxia, from unloofing the Maiden Girdle; Perfetta, because no Person can be complete till married; Opigena and Obstetrix, because she helped Women in Labour; and Lucina, from shewing the first Light to their Children; Populosa, by reason People are procreated from Marriage; Sospita was likewise a general Name for her, because all Women were supposed to be under her Safeguard, every one of which had her Juno, as every Man had his Genius.

The Romans gave her several other Titles, as Quiritis or Curitis, from the Spear called Curis in the Sabine Language, whence in her Statues and Medals she is found leaning upon a Spear; Kalendaris, from the Sacrifices to her upon the first Day of every Month; Moneta, because she gave them wholesome Counsel when the Gauls took Rome, or because she is the Goddess of Money and Riches; the Lacedamonians named her Ægophaga, from the Goat that Hercules sacrificed to her. At Elis she was called Hoplosmia, her Statue being compleatly armed: At Corinth she was called Bunaa, from Buno, that built her a Temple there; but her greatest Sacrifice was at

Argus

Argos, which confished of no less than an hundred Oxen; the Reasons of her other Names, as Caprotina, Acrea, &c. leave Abundance of Room for the Curious.

When the Gods fled into Egypt for fear of the Giants, Juno transformed herself into the Shape of a white Cow, which was afterwards thought to be an acceptable Office.

ing to her.

The Peacock likewise was a Bird very much in her. Page vour; the Reason was this: When Jupiter fell in Low with Io, the Daughter of Inachus, who by some is said to have been the Priestess or Juno, for fear of that God. dess he transformed her into the Shape of a white Heifer, Juno's Suspicion made her beg it of him, which was a. Request he durst not deny; upon this she was placed under the Custody of Argus, who had a hundred Eyes, two of which sleeping in their Turns, the rest continued. waking; however, he was flain by Mercury, being first lulled to sleep with the Musick of his Pipe, and the Virtue of his Rod, that was called Caduceus; June, out of Pity to Argus, turned him into a Peacock; scattering his hundred Eyes upon the Tail of that Bird; in the mean Time she commits Io to be tormented by the Furies, Pursued by Tisyphone, Io falls into the Sea, and is carried by the Waves, first into the Thracian Bosphorus, so called from her passing it, and then into Egypt; thither likewise comes Tifyphone, but Nilus with his Waters resists her, and scatters all her Armour of flaming Torches, Whips and Scorpions; at the same Time Jupiter with his Thunder exerts his Power, insomuch that even June herself was forced to comply, and fee her placed among the Gods, where being crowned with the Asp, a Serpent venerated amongst the Egyptians, she presides over the Winds, and is the atroness of Seamen.

When Juno appeared in her Pomp with her Scepter and Diadem beset with Lillies and Roses, as Queen of the Gods, the Peacock had the Honour to draw her Chariot through the liquid Firmament. For this Reason, in her Temple at Eubaa, the Emperor Adrian made her

a most



I LIELARY

ASTON ET NON AND POUR SECONDANT a most magnificent Offering of a Crown of Gold, a Purple Mantle, with an Embroidery of Silver, describing the Marriages of *Hercules* and *Hebe*, and a large Peacock, whose Body was of Gold, and the Colours of his Tail were imitated by a Multitude of the most precious Jewels.

The Attendants of Juno were Terror and Boldness, and the two Meteors Castor and Pollux, and sourteen Nymphs still ready at her Service: but Iris was never from her, always ready and watchful to be employed in her most important Assairs. She was Daughter of Thaumas, for the Wonderfulness of her Beauty, and was painted with Wings, and riding upon her own Rainbow, by reason of her Swistness. She was Juno's Messenger, as Mercury was Jupiter's, with these Differences; her Office was to unloose the Souls of Women from their Bodies, as Mercury unloosed those of the Men; and whereas he was employed in Messages of Peace, she was always sent to promote Strife and Discord.

There was no Wife more jealous than Jane, or that had greater Reason, being so often provoked to it by Jupiter. Numa therefore ordained amongst the Romans that if any unchaste Woman approached her Temple, a female Lamb should be offered by her to expiate the

Offence.

There was none that the was more offended at than Atemena, whose Son Hercules she persecuted with the utmost Vigour. And yet he is said to have gained his Immortality by the Milk he sucked from her. When an Infant, he was brought by Pallas, and Jupiter put him to her Breast when she was asseep: but the Goddess awaking hastily, some of the Milk sell upon the Heaven, and made the Milky Way; the Remainder sell upon the Earth, and there rendered the Lillies white, which before were of the same Colour with the Grocus. Juno extended her Anger even to his Countrymen the Thebans, and for that Reason she was wounded under the right Pap with an Arrow of Hercules, as Homer tells us.

Her

Her implacable Temper made her upon a certain Time relinquish Heaven, and sly into Eubæa; Jupiter in vain solicited Reconciliation, but could not obtain it, till he asked Advice of Citheron King of the Platæans, who was then accounted the subtlest of Mortals: By his Instructions Jupiter took an Oaken Image, and adorned it with a magnificent Habit and Equipage, and had it carried in a Chariot, and declared publickly, that he was going to marry Platæa, the Daughter of Æsopus; Juno hearing of it, and enraged with her usual Jealousy, fell furiously upon the Image, tore off all its Ornaments, found out the Deceit, and so all was turned into Laughter and good Humour.

Juno, as was faid in the former Chapter of Jupiter, joined in Rebellion with Neptune, Pallas, and the other Gods, as thinking Jupiter became too tyrannical. Sure it must be a blessed Time in Heaven, when the Supreme Deity had his Wife and Sister, his Brother and his Daughter all conspiring against him! But his Power was too great for them: For if a Golden Chain, as Homer describes it, were let down from Heaven, and all the Gods and Goddesses should try to drag him thence to the Earth, yet their utmost Efforts would prove inessectual: and Jupiter in the same Author relates how he hung up June, and tied two Anvils to her Feet, and put Golden Manacles upon her Hands, when still she hovered in the Sky, by Reason of her Levity, and all the Gods looked on without a Possibility of relieving her. Under all this the Mythologists would comprehend the Harmony and Connexion of Nature; for the Air that is interposed between the Heaven and the Earth is confecrated by the Name of Jano, and therefore Pausanius writes, that near Athens she had a Temple without any Doors or Roof to it, to fignify, that she being the Goddess by whom we breath and live, could have no Place sufficient to enclose her. She is said to be bound by Jove with golden Manacles, because the inferior Air is joined to the superior Body by a natural Efficacy; the Anvils are the Water and the Earth, which feem to hang upon the Air that

is diffused all over them: Nor could all the Gods and Goddesses free June from these Bands; for such is the Power of the Deity, so great his Workmanship in the Conjunction of the Bodies that make the Universe, that no Force, either human or divine, can dissolve them, but the same Artisicer who contrived them.

The Poets differ much as to the Number of Juno's Children, and the Manner of their Birth and Conception, by some they are said to have been Mars, Arge, Ilithya, and Yukan: But of these in the following Chapters.

CHAP. XII.

Of NEPTUNE.

EPTUNE, the Son of Saturn and Ops, had the fame Fortune as Jupiter, and underwent the same Danger of suffering by his Father's Cruelty; when he was born his Mother conveyed him to some Shepherds, to be brought up amongst the Lambs, and pretending to be delivered of a Foal, gave it to be devoured by Saturn; some say his Nurse was named Arno, others that he was educated by Juno; he affished his Brother Jupiter in his Wars, and when the Universe was divided, the Sea and all its Islands became his Empire.

His Wife was Amphitrite, with whom he was for a long Time desperately in Love, but could find no Means to obtain her, till he sent the Dolphin to intercede for him, as being a Fish the most active, and most endued with Ingenuity and Knowledge, the greatest Lover of Mankind, and that makes his Approaches to the Sun upon the Surface of the Waters, whereas the others are stupid, lie at the bottom of the Waters, and have little more to boast of than mere Motion. The Dolphin had the desired Success, and therefore Neptune, as an Acknowledgment, placed him amongst the Stars.

The

The Poets describe Neptune with black Hair, blue Eyes, feated in a large Shell, drawn by Whales and Sea-Calves, or Horses, whose nether Parts are in the Shape of Fishes, with a Trident in his Hand, and generally naked; but if he has any Habit, it is of an azure Colour.

He found out the Art of riding and managing Horses, and putting two or four of them together to one Chariot; and therefore Mithridates threw Chariots drawn by four Horses into the Sea, in Honour of Neptune; the fame was an ancient Custom among the Illyrians; and the Horse-races amongst the Romans, performed in a magnificent Place called the Circus, built for that Purpose, were instituted to his Honour; and during his Festival, the Horses left working, and the Mules were adorned with Garlands of Flowers. He is faid to be the fame with the God Gonsus, whose Temple was in the Circus; he was so called from the Counsel he inspires Men with, and particularly from that he gave Romulus to ravish the Sabine Women, and his Altar was under Ground, to shew that whatever appertains to him must

be kept secret.

The Greeks make him to have been the Creator of the Horse, which he produced out of the Earth with a Blow of his Trident, when he was in Dispute with Minerva, in the great Court of the Areopagus, who should give the Name to Cecropia, which was afterwards by a decifive Sentence called Athens, from Minerva who made an Olive Tree spring up suddenly, and so obtained the Victory, that being esteemed the most useful Thing for the Inhabitants. Now the Horse in that Place could fignify nothing else but a Ship; for the two Things in which that Region excelled, being Ships and Olive Trees, it was thought politick by this Means to bring the Citizens over from too much Application to Sea-Affairs to the manuring of the adjacent Country, by shewing how Pallas was preferable to Neptune, that is, Husbandry to Sailing, which the Production of a Horse could never have done without a farther Meaning. However this appears

appears, that Neptune had brought the Management of the Horse, as likewise the Art of building of Ships, to very great Persection; insomuch that Pampbus, who was the most antient Writer of Hymns to the Gods, calls him the Benefactor of Mankind, in bestowing upon them Horses and Ships which had Stems and Decks that resembled Towers.

The Egyptians and Arabians had each a Neptune of their own: Sanconiathon, an old Phanician Author, says Usous was the first Phanician who durst adventure to trust himself to the Waves of the Sea in the Body of a hollow Tree. This Neptune must be much antienter than he of the Greeks and Latins, seeing the Phanicians were Navigators long before the others; Herodotus says, the Word Neptune was proper to the Libyans, who were always Worshippers of this Deity.

They who would reduce this to true History, think that Saturn had a Fleet, and that Neptune was Commander of it, or rather according to Pamphus, that he was

Generalissimo by Sea and Land.

Neptune's Trident is thought to represent his Tripple Power that he had over the Waters, in disturbing, appeasing, and keeping them in a moderate Temper; but, according to others, it shews his Dominion over the fresh Waters, the Salt, and those of the Lakes, supposed to be of a middle Quality. With this Trident he is said to shake the Earth; for it was the Opinion of several of the Ancients, that the Sea, by some subterraneous Pasages, gets under the Ground, and shakes the neighbouring Shores, whereupon he was esteemed to be the God that causes Inundations and Earthquakes.

Neptune being engaged with several other Gods, in a Conspiracy against Jupiter, he was forced to sty with Apollo to Laomedon King of Troy, where they built the Walls of that City, to which the Musick of Apollo's Harp did not a little contribute, and therefore he was treated with divine Honours; but Neptune was constrained to go unrewarded, at which he was so enraged, that he sent a prodigious Whale, which spouting out a Plood

Flood of Waters overwhelmed the whole Country. Lacmedon could find no Remedy, but by exposing his best beloved Daughter Hesson to this Monster, which was the Cause of many ensuing Calamities to be related hereafter

in their proper Places.

Neptune is said, upon a certain Time, to have contended with Minerwa and Vulcan, which of them was the best Artificer, and that Minerwa made a House, Vulcan a Man, and Neptune a Bull. For this Reason it is not improbable that a Bull should be a proper Offering to him. The Colour of the Beast was to be black, and the stormy Nature of the Sea was represented by his bellowing and Fury. Sometimes the Tunny Fish was made his Sacrifice: And amongst the Coelestial Signs of Fishes were under his particular Guardianship.

When Neptune rode in his Chariot upon the Seas, his Attendants were an innumerable Company of huge Whales and Monsters. He was preceded by Triton, who used a great Shell for his Trumpet; on the right Hand were Gloucus, Palamon, the younger Tritons, Phoreys and all his Family; and on his lest were Therys, Melite Panopae, and other Nymphs, no less numerous than the

former.

Neptune took a particular Delight in Variety of Shapes and Figures, and the Power of Transmutation was what he bestowed upon his Favourites. His Son Proteus, enjoyed his Faculty in the highest Degree. He gave it likewise to Peryclymenus, the Brother of Nestor, who would become a Bird, an Ant, a Serpent, a Bee, and many other Sort of Creatures, but at last was killed by Hercules, who in his Expedition against Pylus, was informed by Pallas that he was secretly lurking by him in the Shape of a Fly. Neptune made use of this Power to gratify his Mistresses; one of which was Metpa, the Daughter of Erifiction, who, by the Anger of Ceres, for cutting down a Grove of Oaks that was dedicated to her, was punished with an insatiable Hunger, to supply which he was forced to fell all his Substance. Metra thereupon prayed to her Lover, that she might obtain the Power

Power of being changeable, which being done, by sometimes becoming a Mare, sometimes a Cow, or such like Creature, she could be sold, and then returning to her own Shape, delude the Buyers, and supply her Father's Necessity. He was no less favourable to Canis in her Request; for having ravished her, and then promising her any Satisfaction, she begged she might be turned into a Man, that she might no more suffer such Injury; upon which she became Caneus, a Man remarkable for his Valour.

But Neptune himself, to accomplish his Amours, had often Occasion for this Faculty. Taking upon himself the Resemblance of the River Enipeus, he begat Pelias and Neleus upon Tyre the Daughter of Salmoneus; and in the same Resemblance had Othus and Ephialtes by Iphimedia the Wife of the Giant Alocas. Melantho, Daughter of Proteus, used to divert herself in the Sea by riding upon a Dolphin, Neptune by transforming himself to that Shape, got an Opportunity of discovering his Passion for her. Ceres fled from him in the Shape of a Mare, he pursued in that of a Horse; but it is doubtful whether he begat a Horse called Arion, or a Daughter. Under the Appearance of a Bird he lay with Medusa in the Temple of Pallas, and from thence sprang Pegasus. Being in Love with Theophane, a very beautiful Virgin, he con's verted her into an Ewe, and himself into a Ram, and so begat that golden-fleeced Ram which carried Phryxus

He had several Titles and Denominations from the Places where he was worshipped, and from many other Accidents which are to be found among the Poets. He had a Temple in Arcadia by the Name of Proclystius, or the Owerstower, because when Inachus and his Councils had determined, that the Country of the Argives ought to belong to Juna, the greater Part of it lay under Water; but when Noptune, at Juno's Request, had made the Sea retire, the Inhabitants built him that Temple in Token of their Gratitude; from his Dominion over Morses, he was called Hippius, Hippocompius, and Taraxippus.

raxippus. He was named Tanarius from Tanarus, for that was one of the three Places where his Temples were the most magnificent; the two others were the Islamus and Calabrio, which last Country was peculiarly dedicated to him. He had a famous Temple at Rome, enriched with the Spoil of many Naval Victories; but the Emperor Augustus gave him a very signal Affront, when he caused his Statue to be pulled down, because he supposed Neptune had raised a Tempest at Sea, against him, in which not only Part of his Fleet was lost, but his own Life was in Danger.

Concerning the Offspring of Neptune, as Proteus Phoreus, and the rest, there shall Accounts be given in their

proper Places.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Pluto.

LUTO was the Son of Saturn and Ops; he had a Statue at Athens in Shape of an Infant, in the Arms of Peace that was his Nurse.

He assisted his Brother Jupiter in his Wars; and upon the Division of the World, according to some Authors, the Eastern Continent and lower Parts of Asia sell to him; but, according to the common Opinion, he had Spain, and the Western Parts of his Empire, and lived in Iberia, near the Pyrenean Mountains. Now Spain being a fertile Country, plentiful in all Sorts of Grain and Provisions, as also in Gold and Minerals, no Wonder if he were thence esteemed to be the God of Riches, to which likewise Peace may be said to contribute, by affording Nourishment to them.

His Regions being supposed by the Ancients to have been under Ground, and he being the first that taught Men to bury their Dead, and that instituted Funeral So-

lemnities

lemnities, he was thought to be the Ruler of the Dead, and that all their Souls descended to him, and that when he had them in his Possession, he bound them with unevitable Chains, and delivered them to be tried by Judges, and then dispensed his Rewards and Punishments accord-

ing to every one's Deferts.

He was therefore called the Terrestrial or the Infernal Jupiter, and Oblations were made to him by the Living for the Souls of their deceased Friends, and February was the Month when these Sacrifices were offered: There was at that Time a Festival called Charistia, because all the Kindred of the same Family having performed the Services of the Dead, made amongst themfelves a Banquet of Charity, in which they put an End to all Controversies that might have happened amongst them. His proper Offerings were bulls, and they were to be black; the Ceremonies were performed in the Night, it not being lawful to facrifice to him in the Day: Nay, he is faid to tromble when there is any Earthquake, fearing left the Earth should open and let in the Light which he abominates.

He is described as riding in a Chariot made of Ebony, and drawn by four black horses named Orphneus Æthon, Nytteus and Alaftor. The Keys were the Enfigns of his Authority, because there is no Possibility that any one should return thence, when he has once locked up the Gates of his Palace: As God of Riches, his Keys fignify the Care and Guard which rich Men have over their Wealth. Sometimes he held a Sceptre, at other Times a Wand, with which he drives the Dead' to Hell. He had a Helmet, which whosoever wore became invifible, and free from Danger; and this was put on by Minerva when the fought against the Trojans, that she might not be feen by Mars.

The Cypress Tree was dedicated to him; with this he used to be crowned, and Boughs of it were carried at Funerals, because this Tree, when cut down, ever shoots again. Sometimes he delighted in being crowned with the Adianthus, or Maiden Hair, or with the Flowers of

D 3 Narci [[us Narcissus, or the white Dassoulle, because he found-Proserpine gathering of them when he fell in Love with her.

The Poets from his Qualities gave him the Epithets of unmerciful, implacable, unconquerable, and most bateful; he is surnamed Agelastus, because all Laughter is banished out of Hell; he is called Hades, as sitting in Darkness, and not to be seen; Februus, from the Lustrations and Purgations used at Funerals; and Summanus, as being Chief of the Ghosts, or rather the infernal Deities.

His Attendants are the three-headed Dog Cerberus, the three Furies, the three Harpies, and the three Parca, or Fatal Sifters.

His whole Region is washed with huge and rapid Rivers, whose Names and Natures strike Horror into Mortals. Cocytus falls with an impetuous roasing: Pblegeton roars with a fierce Current of Flames; the Acherusian Fen is dreadful for its Stench and Filthines; the Ferry-man that is to wast the Souls over, occasions no less Astonishment for the Nastiness of his Boat, and the Thunder of his Voice. Corberus, with his triple Head, and prodigious Howlings, terrifies the Passengers from astar, and then with open Mouths stands ready to receive them; and the Furies shake their Locks of Serpents at them; but then the formidable Severity of most just Judges make it impossible but that a Person of never so good and upright a Life, must tremble at his Approach to such a Judicature.

Pluto was had in great Honour at Pylus, where he had a most magnificent Temple; not far from thence was a Mountain called Menthes, from Menthe; a Nymph of that Name that was Pluto's Mistress; but Prosorpine getting her into her Power, changed her into an Herb that we usually call Mint. Near the River Corrallius, where were celebrated the Festivals of all Bessia, there was an Altar built in common to Pluto and Pallas, for some

Mystick Reason.

Pluto

Pluto was extremely disturbed that he should be unmarried and without Children; whereas he was Brother to Jupiter, and the richest of all the Gods, and yet no Goddess would have him, for the Desormity of his Person, and the Darkness of his Kingdom. Under these Circumstances he got into his Chariot, and arriving in Sicily, he by Chance saw Proserpine, as she was gathering Flowers in a Meadow amongst her Companions. He fell desperately in Love, forced her into his Chariot, and drove to the River Chemarus, from whence was a Passage under Ground to his own Regions. Orpheus says, that this Descent was made through the Cecropian Cave in Attica, not far from Eleusis.

The Greeks gave the Title of Pluto to a King of the Molossians in Epirus, whose Name was Aidoneus, or Orcus, and say, that he was the Person that stole Proserpine, and that his Dog Cerberus devoured Pirithous, and had done the same by Theseus, if Hercules had not come to his

Relief.

The Mythologists say, that Pluto is the Earth, whose natural Powers and Faculties are under his Direction; so that he is Monarch not only of all Riches, which come from thence, and are at length swallowed up by it, but likewise of all the Dead; for as all living Things spring from the Earth, so they are resolved into the Principles from whence they came. Proservine is by them reputed to be the Seed or Grain of Fruits or Corn, which must be taken into the Earth, and hid there before it can be nourished by it.

Some make Pluto and Plutus different Gods, that the latter was the Son of Ceres by Jason, and that he was more worshipped than any other God. He is blind and injudicious, for if he were not, he would never pass by good Men, and heap his Favours upon the bad; being lame, he confers great Estates with much Slowness; and then being likewise very timorous, he makes rich Men watch their Treasures with a great deal of Pain, and Anxiety: He is painted with Wings, to signify the

Swiftness of his Retreat, when he is departing from any Person. There is little more of him in Story, but that he had a Daughter named Euribea, and the famous Poet Aristophanes has made a pleasant Comedy concerning the various Treatments with which he uses Mankind.

C. H A P. XIV.

Of CERES.

ERES was the Daughter of Saturn and Ops; the Place of her Birth, and that which she most regarded, is much controverted, seeing Sicily, Attica, the isse of Crete and Egypt challenge the Honour of it, and

each produce their Reasons.

Being very beautiful, her Brother. Jupiter fell in Love with her, and so they had a Daughter called Proserpine; her other Brother Neptune used the same Freedom with her, and had a Daughter named Hira, but others say it was a Horse that she was Mother to; and that for Shame and Anger, she ever after wore black Garments, and slying the Sight of the Gods, hid herself in an obscure Cave; she continued there so long, that all the Fruits of the Earth were spoiled, and there was a great Plague amongs Mortals: None of the Gods knew where to find her, till Pan saw her as she was hunting in Arcadia, and told Jupiter of it, who by the Intercession of the Parca; or Fates, at last appeased her.

She herself afterwards sell in Love with Jason, the Son of Jupiter and Elebra, as he lay sleeping in a Field that was new plowed up, and by him she had Plutus, the God of Riches before mentioned; but Jupiter, impatient to see his Son become his Rival, soon turned him

into Ashes by his Thunderbolts.

For

For some Time she lived in the Island of Corcyra, sq. Galled in latter Times, from a Daughter of Aspas that was buried there, but anciently named Drepanum from the Sickle that the Goddess was used to reap withal, which was a Present made to her by Vulcan. There was a City in Sicily of the same Name, and for the same Reafon, (though others would denominate it from Saturn's Sickle) and indeed the whole Island of Sicily was consecrated to her.

In this Island befel that fatal Missortune of the Rape of her Daughter Proservine by Pluto; whereupon she made her Complaint to Jupiter, that she could not have suffered more if she had been taken Prisoner by Gyges in the Wars of the Giants, than she does now that he sways the Scepter of the Skies. In this melancholy Condition she lighted two Torches at the Flames of the Mountain Eina, to search for her through every Corner of the Universe; which Thing the Sicilians used to imitate, by running about in the Night-time with lighted

Torches and great Exclamations.

She hastened her Passage by the Swistness of the winged Dragons which drew her Chariot; in her Journey, being kindly used by Celeus at Athens, she taught him to sow Corn, and nourished his Son Triptolemus by Daywith Celessal and Divine Milk, and by Night covered him in Fire, that so she might render him immortal; which Thing Celeus too curiously prying into, and crying out that she would kill his Son, he was immediately stain by Ceres, and his Son Triptolemus; who wa grown up after an extraordinary Manner, was sent through the World in her Chariot, to teach Mankind the Use of Corn. But concerning Triptolemus, there are various Opinions in several Authors, some making him the Son of Eleusius, others of Oceanus and Terras, and others of Dysaules.

In her Distress she was kindly entertained by Hypotheon, the Son of Neptune and Ajope, and his Wife Meganira; and during her Stay in that Place there happened

D-55 Various

parious Accidents to her; Maganira had prepared a Table and Wine for her, but the Goddess refused it, as notproper in her calamitous Circumstances; whereupon she prepared herself a Liquor, made by the Infusion of Meal and Corn, which she afterwards used to drink of. There was a young Woman with Meganira, whose Name was Jambe, the Daughter of Pan and Echo, who, to divert the Goddess from her Melancholy, would tell her pleafant Stories, and made her laugh by Jests and Fancies that she would put into Iambick Verse; and from her that Sort of Metre, which before was unknown, took its Name and Original. But there was one unlucky Accident: Whilst Meganira was offering Sacrifice to the Goddess, Abas her young Son was disgusted at it, and derided the Ceremonies with opprobrious Language; whereupon Ceres having a certain Mixture in a Cup, poured it upon him, and so transformed him into the Stellie or Evet, whose little Spots on him in the Nature of Stars, still show the Power of the Divine Mixture.

During this Search she came to Lyria, where the Clowns not only refused to let her drink from a Spring, but likewise dirtied the Water with their Feet, and rudely made Sport with her Missortunes; whereupon she turned them into Frogs, whose croaking and unpleasant Note still continues. But Jupiter afterwards revenged these Affronts more severely upon them; for when they asked him to grant them a King, he sent them a Log, which they soon trampled on, and then despised; whereupon they asking another, he sent them a Water Serpens which devoured them: A just Punishment for Subjects

that never know when to be easy.

There is a great Dispute amongst several Nations, who made the first Discovery to Geres where her Daughter was, and from thence would attribute to themselves the Glory of the Reward, which was the Art of sowing Corn. Several say, that Triptolemus and his Brother Eubulus discovered her, but the Generality gave it for the

the Fountain Aretbusa, Daughter of Nereus and Doris, and a Companion of Diana, who flying from the River Alpheus, who was her Lover, and being pursued through many subterraneous Channels, was best able to flee and report what was transacted in the Infernal Regions.

Ceres, to compleat her Bounty, taught Mankind how to join Oxen to the Plough, how to reap, how to house, tread out, and winnow the Corn; and lastly, to reduce it to Meal, so as to make Bread of it; she likewise taught the Art of sowing and cultivating all Sorts of Pulse and

Garden Herbs, except Beans.

However, some would not make Ceres the first Inventor of fowing Corn, but fay Ofiris and Ifis his Wife, with Bacchus in their Company, leading a great Army with Pipes and other musical Instruments, went through the World, teaching Mortals the Use of Agriculture: but it is not unusual amongst the Poets, to attribute the Invention of the fame Thing to feveral Persons. People of Attica disputed it with the Cretans; the first pretended that the Benefaction came from Cecrops, the others from the Idai Dactyli; so Bacchus pretended to it, as well as Ceres, and therefore at Eleufis there were Sacrifices to them in common; but that might be for another Reason, the Conjunction of Wine with Bread being that which makes Mens Lives most comfortable. Ceres is sometimes taken for the Moon, and Bacebus for the Sun; but the general Acceptation is, that Ceres is, the Earth; they who distinguish more nicely, will have Vesta to be the Globe of the Earth, Ceres the Surface which is fown and reaped, and Proferpine to be all that Part of it which is under us.

From the foregoing Circumstances, Certs is described as tall and majestick, well shaped and beautiful; for what can be more delightful to the Beholders than the Earth, when arrayed with Corn and Plants? Her Hair is yellow; and she is crowned with a Garland of ripe Bars of Wheat; her right Hand holds a lighted Torch, and

D 6 her

her left a Handful of Corn and Poppies; she is oftonpainted with Peace standing by her, and Plutus the God

of Riches in her Hand.

She has many Appellations, as Despoina, or Lady, Magna Dea the Great Goddess, Euchloa from her Verdure; Melaina from her black Cloathing: She is called Alma Alzrix, and Mammosa, as if her Breasts swelled with Milk, because, after the Earth is impregnated with Seed, and big with the Fruits thereof, it brings forth all Things in Abundance, from whence, as being our common Me-

ther, it may feed and nourish us.

One of her most celebrated Titles was that of Thesmophera, Legistra, or the Lawgiver, because, when heretofore Men lived upon Acorns in the Woods, the Earth lay
rough and uncultivated, over-run with Briars and unprofitable Plants; no Persons took Care to fix Land-marks,
or to become Proprietors, for all Things were common toall; but afterwards, when Husbandry was taught them
by the Benefaction of Ceres, Men thought it worth while
to dispute about the Limits of their Fields, and from
thence Law and Right came to take their Original, and
Maxims were laid down for repressing Injuries, for just
huying and selling, and for preserving Boundaries, and
acquiring or transferring of Possessions.

There were many Festivals celebrated to this Goddess, but the Mysteries and Sacrifices called Eleusinia and These mophoria were the most sacred and ancient in all Greece; they were instituted by Triptolemus, in the Town of Eleusing from whence Ceres herself is likewise called Eleusina. Some distinguish between the lesser Mysteries which were observed every Year at Argos, and the greater which were celebrated once in five Years at Eleusis. The Matrons who were initiated in these Rites, were such as resolved to preserve a perpetual Chastity; at the Beginning of the Festivals there was a Feast for some Days aogether, and Wine was banished from the Altars; throughout the whole Mysteries there was a perpetual and wonderful Silence, and it was a Crime to publish.

any:

any Thing concerning them; none were fuffered to see the Statue of the Goddes, except her Priests; nor durst any Persons who were not admitted to those Rites, inquire into them, much less be present at them; the Assembly used lighted Torches, and many Exclamations for Proserpine, and the whole Solemnity concluded with fundry Games, in which the Victors were honoured with Crowns of Barley.

Eumolous, the Son of Driops and Triptolemus, carried these Rites from the Eleusinians to Athens; but Herodotus confesses that the Rites of Ceres, whom he calls the Lawswer, were brought out of Egypt into Greece by the

Daughter of Danaus.

Cicero speaks of a Temple of Ceres at Catanea in Sicily, where was a very ancient Statue of Ceres, but concealed. From the Sight of Men, so that no one knew whether there was any one there or no, every Thing being per-

formed by Matrons and Virgins.

The Corealia were Festivals of the same Nature with the Thesmophoria, first instituted at Rome by Mommius the Ædile, as appears by an Inscription on one of his Medals, on which likewise is the Essigies of Cores, holding in one Hand three Ears of Corn, and in the other at Torch, with her lest Foot treading on a Serpent: None were admitted to these Sacrifices that were guilty of any Crime, and therefore it is said that Nero never attempted it; the Roman Women cloathed in White, expressed the Mourning and Complaint of Cores: After the Sacrifices there was a magnificent Feast, and them sollowed the Sports of Fencing and Horse-racing.

The Ambarvalia were Festivals celebrated in the Spring by the Husbandmen, to lustrate and purge their. Grounds, so as by the Help of Ceres to render them fruitful; each Master of a Family provided a Victim, which he adorned with an Oaken Wreath about its Neck, and then led it, thrice round his Land, attended by all his Family singing and dancing to the Honour of that Goddes; and after such Lustrations his Offering was Milk.

and

and new Wine. The good Man likewise concluded his Harvest with another Festival, in which he made his Goddess an Offering of his First-fruits, and then gave a publick Entertainment to his Relations and Neighbours.

On the fixth of April the Gardeners used to facrifice to Ceres; the Fruitfulness of their Grounds, and all their

Herbs and Pulse, being under her Protection.

A Sow with Pigs was the first Sacrifice of Triptolemas to Ceres, as a Punishment to the Swine for rooting up the Ground; and sometimes a Ram was offered to her, when the Corn was green, and then she was called Virens. The Garlands in her Sacrifices were made of Myrtle, or Smilux, the same as Ropewood; but Flowers were forbidden, because Proferpine was taken away as she was gathering them: However the Poppy was sacred to her, not only because it grows amongst the Corn, but likewise when through Grief she could find no Rest, Jupiter gave it her to eat, as having the Power to create Sleep and Forgetfulness.

The Mythologists think, that the wandering of Ceres through all the World, was the Transportation or giving of Corn to different Nations, either the first Time it was sown amongst them, or afterwards when they stood in meed of it by Famine. Diodorus says, that Erecheus sailed out of Egypt into Greece, with a Supply of Corn in the Time of a Dearth, and the Grecians, in Requital of so great a Benefit made him their King, and that he appointed the Rites of Geres at Athens, after the Manner of

those in Egypt.

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CHAP. XV.

Of PROSERPINE.

Here are various Opinions concerning Preserpine; by some she is said to be the same with Luna, He-

cate, Libera and Diana.

The Phanician Authors affirm, that she was much earlier known there than in Greece or Sicily; that she was Satura's Daughter, and that she died a Virgin very young; so that this, as the rest of the Fables, came from the East to the Westward. She was known in Greece about two hundred Years after Moses, when she was stole away by Aidoneus, or Oreus, King of the Molosfians.

Some say she was the Daughter of Jupiter and Siyx; but the Proserpine here spoken of was the Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and was born and brought up in the Island of Sicily: Being extreamly beautiful, she was courted first by Apollo, and afterwards by Mars, yet neither could obtain her, for Ceres absolutely resused her Consent to either of them; but she could not avoid the Porce of Jupiter, who lay with her in the Shape of a

Dragon.

Mowever, she had vowed Virginity, and was educated in Sicily with Minerva and Diana, who had done the same; they all three wrought a Garment for Jupiter their Father, of the Flowers they had gathered in Company one with another. By Reason of this familiar Converse, they each of them chose out a Place for their particular Residence in that Island; Minerva took the Parts near Himera, where the Nymphs, for her Sake, opened the bot Baths: Diana had the Region about Syraneufe, which from her, both by the Oracles of the Gods and by Men, was called Ortygia; and the Nymphs, to ingratiate themselves with her, opened that mighty large Fountain called Aresbusa, in which were a great many Fishes

Fishes that remained facred, and not to be touched by any Person without a remarkable Calamity; Proserpine enjoyed the pleasant Meadows about Emma, in common with the other two Goddeffes. This Meadow Ground is decked with Violets, 'and' all other Sorts of Flowers, which flourish continually all the Year long; the middle and highest Part of it is Champain, and well-watered, but all the Borders round are craggy, guarded with high and steep Precipices; it is supposed to lie in the very Midst of Sicily, from whence it is called the Navel of it. Near at Hand are Groves and Gardens, surrounded with Morasses, and a deep Cave with a Passage under Ground opening towards the North. In this happy State remained Proserpine, when Pluto passed in his Chariot thorough the forementioned Cave, and found her gathering Flowers, amongst her Companions Leucippe, Janthe, Metobolis, Tyche and Ocyrrhoe, the Daughters of Oceanus; thence he took her into his Chariot, and carsied her to Syracuse; where the Earth opening, they both descended to the Infernal Regions, and in the same Flace arose the Spring and Lake called Cyane, where the Syracufians every Year celebrate a Festival, in which, befides the facrificing of leffer Victims, they publickly throw feveral Bulls into the Waters.

Some fay, that Minerwa and Diana were in her Company when this happened; others, that Juno, Venus and Minerwa were prefent; Orpheus feems to intimate as if Pluto carried her over the Seas before he went into the own Kingdom, which is agreeable to Reason, if she were a Sicilian, and he lived either in Spain or Epicurus.

The fine Countries in Macedon and Thrace are watered by the River Strymon, and from thence Proferpine was taken as the was gathering of Flowers, according to fome.

Authors.

The Troubles and Wanderings of Ceres, in Search of her, have been related before: However, for her Mother's Tears, Lamentations, Howlings, beating her Breast, and tearing her Hair, Proservine obtained this Favour of the Gods, that such Actions should be used, and such Passions.

Passions expressed at the Funerals of Relations, as proper Sacrifices due to her, and to be performed in her Honour.

When Ceres had found out where her Daughter was, Japiter upon her repeated Solicitations, promised, that Proserpine should be restored, provided she had not yet tasted any Thing in Hell: Ceres went joyfully down; and Proserpine, full of Triumph and Gladness, prepared for her Return, when Ascalapus, the Son of Acheron and Gorgyra, discovered that he saw Proserpine, as she walked in Pluto's Orchard, pluck a Pomegranate, and eat three, or, as others will have it, nine Grains of it, whereupon her Journey was stopped immediately. But Ascalapus, though his Information was true, yet out of Hatred to Informers, was turned into a Toad: At last, by the repeated Importunity of her Mother's Prayers to Jupiter, this Favour was extorted from him to mitigate her Grief, that Proserpine should live half the Year in the Heavens. and the other Half remain below in Hell with her Hufband.

Besides this, Jupiter to oblige Proserpine, at the Solemnity of her Marriage with Pluso, gave her the whole Island of Sicily; and from thence by her Means Syracuse, the Metropolis of it, arrived to its eminent Wealth and Grandeur; for when Archias and Myscellus consulted the Oracle of Phaebus, where to build their Cities, they received for Answer, that it was in their Choice, whether they would have Riches, or healthful Air; Myscellus chose the latter, and so built Croton, famous for the Strength of its Wrestlers, and of Milo in particular; but Archias built Syracuse, than which no City was more wealthy and Magnisicent.

Proserpine being in the Infernal Regions, Theseus and Pirithous having heard of her Beauty, went to fetch her thence; for they had agreed to be affishant to one another, in obtaining some beautiful Person for each of them, and having cast Lots who was to have the first, it fell to Theseus, who thereupon gained the beauteous Helena. It now came to the Turn of Pirithous, who resolving

66 Of VESTA, the Daughter of SATURN.

to obtain *Proferpine*, together with his sworn Companion Tbesen, made a Descent by the Way of Tenarus: being arrived in Hell, they sat down upon a Rock, from whence they could not rise again, till Hercules coming thither, delivered Tbeseus, because he was by Oath forced to go thither, but lest Pirithous there, because he had run into that Danger through his own Wilfulness.

The Greeks call Professive by the Name of Despoina, the same with Domina or Lady; as she was Queen of the Dead, so all of them are said to be received under her

Dominion.

As Proferpine was to stay six Months with her Mother, and six with her Husband; she was the Emblem of Seed Corn, which lies in the Earth during the Winter, and the other half Year sprouts forth, produces Fruit, and is put in the Granary. Some say it is because the Moon, who, as they would have it, is the same with Proserpine, remains as long in the upper as she does in the lower Regions. The Ancients called the superior Hemisphere by the Name of Venus, and that which is below, by that of Proserpine.

Dogs and barren Cows are the proper Sacrifices to this

Deity.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Vesta, the Daughter of Saturn.

VESTA, the Daughter of Saturn, and Vesta or Rhea, was Sister to Juno and Ceres. She was the Goddess of the Elemental and the Ætherial Fire. Homer says this Fire was in the Habitation of the Gods; but Orpheus, that it was in the middle Region. Some take it for that Fire or Heat inclosed in the Earth by which all Things are produced; by others it is held to be that Flame

Flame or vital Heat, which is diffused through the Body, their cherishing, refreshing and quickening each Part, and is so necessary to the moving and actuating of the Whole, that if it happens to be extinguished, Life itself must pass

away together with it.

This Goddess was a Virgin, and so great a Lover of Virginity, that when Jupiter came to his Empire, and to requite her for the Assistance she had given him, profeered to give her whatever she would demand; her she Request was, that she might always be a Virgin, and then that she might have the first Oblation in all Sacrifices. It is the Opinion of Lactantius, that Vesta is said to be a Virgin, because Fire is incapable of being violated, and nothing is born from it, but it gathers and turns all Things into itself.

Tully tells us the Power of Vefta was altogether concerned about Hearths and Altars; she was esteemed the Guardian of Houses, and that justly, because she first taught Men how to build them, and therefore her Image was placed in the Porch or Entrance, and there was a daily Sacrifice of Persumes offered to her. Her Name was preserved by her Worshippers in all Things most necessary to them; the Fire which they used was called Vesta, and so their Hearths, Chimneys and Altars, were by the Greeks called Estia, Vestibula were their Porches, and Vesta were the round Tables on which were placed the Dainties which had been produced by the Earth, and

The Greeks had a perpetual Fire burning to the Homour of Vesta in the Britanium, or Council Hall at Athens. Eneas first carried the Houshold Gods, the Image of Pallas, and the Sacred Fires, into Italy. Numa Pompilius reftored the ancient Ceremonies and Rites of the Goddess Vesta, and took Care to preserve a Fire which was to resemble the Esberial, and was called Esernal, because always to continue burning; he built a Temple to her which was round, and in after Ages came to be very magnificent; in it were two Lamps, and within the In-

afterwards fitted for human Food by the Fire.

nermost

nermost Recess was a Fire preserved in Pots of Ear suspended in the Air; and this was looked on as one of the facred Pledges of the Roman Empire; he ordained her four Priestesses, who were to be chosen out of the noblest Families of Rome, and had extraordinary Honours and Privileges paid them; they were to continue in the Service Thirty Years, during which Time they were to preserve their Virginity, otherwise they were to be buried in the Ground alive; it was their Duty to attend the facred Fire; or if it went out by their Neglect, they were chastised by the High Priest in a most severe Manner.

This Fire might not be be lighted again but by the Rays of the Sun, with which, though no such Accident happened, upon the first of March it was yearly renewed; the extinguishing of this Fire by Carelessness, was thought to be of the utmost Consequence, and to portend some dreadful Missortune to the Roman Empire; until such Time as it was revived, all public as well as private. Business was intermitted, and incredible Pains were taken.

to expiate the unhappy Prodigy.

CHAP. XVII.

Of APOLLO.

HAVING done with the Progeny of Saturn, we come now to the Offspring of Jupiter, among &

whom none more worthy to preside than Apollo.

Apollo is described as a Youth, without so much as the Down of a Beard upon his Chin, his Hair long, never cut, but dishevelled, and as it were flowing with the Wind; he is crowned with Laurel, his Garments and Sandals shining with Gold; he holds a Bow and Arrows in his right Hand, and a Harp in his left; sometimes he has a Shield in one Hand, and the Graces in the other;

at other Times he is cloathed with a long Robe, and carries a Harp and a Cup of Nectar, the Symbol of his Divinity; he has a threefold Authority; in Heaven he is the Sun, and so bears the Harp, to fignify that all Things there are full of Harmony: Upon the Earth he is called Liber Pater, and carries a Shield, to shew himself the Protector of Mankind, and that he defends all in Health and Safety; in the infernal Regions, he is Apollo, and whosever is struck by his Bow and Arrows is immediately sent thither.

When he appears as the Sun, he rides in a Chariot drawn by the four Horses, Pyrios, Eous, Ethon and Phlegon: Every Night he goes to rest in the Ocean till the next Morning, when the Hours prepare his Horses to begin their Course again, and open the Gates of Day. The Ancients worshipped several by the Name of Apollo, of which Tully mentions four; the first and most ancient was the Son of Vulcan, he was the Tutelary God of the Athenians; the second Son of Corybas, born in Crete, who contended with Jupiter for the Government of that Island; the third was the Son of Jupiter and Latona, who came from amongst the Hyperboreans to Delphos; the fourth was born in Arcadia, and called Nomion, because he was their Lawgiver: Herodotus mentions another, the Son of Dionyfius and Ifis, who were the same with Ofiris and Ceres; Latena, one of the eight Egyptian Deities, was his Nurse and Protectress in Plote, or the floating Island; when Typhon fought the Children of Ofiris to destroy them, he was called Orus, and was the last of the Egyptian Kings that were worshipped for Deities.

But the famous Actions of all the rest were attributed to the Apollo here treated of, who was the Son of Jupiter and Latona, born in Delos, where the Palm Tree was shewn that she leaned upon, when she was delivered of him upon the Mountain Cynthus, near the River Inchus; but against this Opinion the Ephesians represented to the Roman Senate, that he was born with them, and that they could shew the Olive Tree on which Latona rested in the

Pains.

Pains of her Travails; that the River was called Chencris, and the Forest Origia, whither Apollo retired from the Wrath of Jupiter when he had slain the Cyclops; others say he was born in the City Tegyra, where he had a famous Oracle, near which was a Mountain called Delos, and at his Temple flowed two Fountains, called the Palm and the Olives, admirable for the Sweetness and Abundance of their Waters.

His Mother was Latona, the Daughter of Caus the Titan and Phabe, or, as others, of Saturn: Beyond the Country of the Celtæ is a great Island in the Ocean not less than Sicily, inhabited by a People called the Hyperboreans; it is of a wonderful Temperature and Fertility, where Fruit is produced twice a Year. Here they fay Latona was born, who being extremely beautiful, engaged the Affections of Jupiter; as foon as June had found that she was big with Child, she drove her from the Heavens, and commanded the horrible Serpent Pytho, which sprung from the Impurities of the Earth after Deucalion's Flood, to follow her withersoever she went. and to eat up her Children. Juno likewise caused the whole Earth to swear that she would not afford her any Place to bring forth in; at that Time the Island Delos. which had been broken from Sicily, lay under Water, and had not taken the Oath, so that Neptune commanded it to rife in the Ægean Sea, and afford a Reception for the distressed Latona, who fled thither in the Shape of a Quail, from whence that Island had the Appellation of Ortygia, which agrees with the Greek Name of that Bird. Some say this Island was a Sister of Latera's. whose Name was Afteria, and being beloved and courted by Jupiter, was turned into this Island; here Latona was delivered of Twins: Diana was born first, and immediately as the Midwife affisted her Mother at the Birth of Apollo, foon after he was born he destroyed the Serpent Pytho with his Arrows; but other Authors say, he did not do it till he was come to Age, and that after a long and obstinate Fight. Upon this Occasion, there arole fo great an Opinion of the Sanctity of the Island Delos, that many Ages after, when Kernes invaded Greece with a thousand Ships, and destroyed all Things sacred and prophane, although the Persian Fleet came upon their Coast, they durst not touch any Thing belonging to it.

But Latona's Miseries did not cease here; for slying into Lycia with her Twins, she came to the Fountain Mela, and being denied the Water of it by the Shepherd Neecles, and the rest of the Clowns giving her opprobrious Language, she turned them into Frogs; when her Children grew up, Apollo chose Lycia, Diana went into Crete, and Delos was lest for the Residence of Latona.

It was in Lycia that Apollo begat a numerous Offfpring; amongst the rest he had Elutherus by Æthusia the' Daughter of Neptune; by Evadne he had Janus the Prophet, who begat a Race of Soothfayers called Janida, who divined by cutting the Skins of the Sacrifices; by Airia he had Miletus, from whom a City was so called; and Oaxus, from whom Oaxia, and Arabus who gave the Name to Arabib; Afterie was the Mother of Idmon the Soothsayer, who going with the Argonauts to get the Golden Fleece, and wandring too far upon the Shore, was killed by a wild Boar; Tanarus the Prophet and Ifmenius were his Sons by Melia; Theftor was the Son of Aglaia, and became Father to Chalcas the Soothsayer, much about the same Time that Mopsus was born to Apollo by Manto; Chalcas and Mopfus contended for Preference in the Art of Divination, the latter overcame, and the former died for Grief; by Anathrippe he had Chius, who gave his Name to an Island; and by Achachalide he had Delphis, from whom the Place of the famous Oracle was so called; not to mention many others to be found amongst the Poets.

But the most famous of his Sons was Afculapius (of whom hereafter) by the Nymph Coronis: He was so excellently skilled in Physick, that he was thought to raise many from the Dead, particularly Glaucus the Son of Minos, and Hippolitus the Son of Theseus; upon this

Pluto complained to Jupiter, that the Number of the Dead decreased, and that Assimplies weakened the Empire of the Shades below; at which Jupiter was so incensed that he slew him with his Thunderbolts; and on the other Part Apollo was enraged to that Degree, that

he flew the Cyclops who had forged them.

Jupiter, as a Punishment for this Insolence, banished him out of Heaven for a Time, fo that being deprived of his Divinity, he underwent a great deal of Misery upon Earth, infomuch that he put himself into the Service of Admotus King of Theffaly, to keep his Sheep for a Livelihood. He fell into a particular Friendship with his Master, who admired his Industry, and his extraordinary Wit and Management; during this Retirement he is faid to have invented, or rather to have perfected the Lute, which gave Ease to his Misfortunes. Whilst he was watching his Cattle, there happened to him a very odd Accident: Mercury was born in a Morning, the same Day about Noon he had learned Musick, and to play on an Instrument that he had made from the Body of a Tortoife, which he found dried upon the Shore, and called it the Lyre; in the Evening he came to Apollo, pleased him with the new Invention, and found an Opportunity to steal his Cattle from him; Apollo enraged, demanded Restitution, not without Threatnings, but foon found himself disarmed, for the young Thief had got his Bow and Quiver from him, fo that he was forced to make a Jest of it, and pass it off in Laughter. Authors cannot agree, whether the Cattle Apollo had the Care of, were Cows, Mares or Sheep, though the latter is thought most probable, and the Shepherds facrifice to him as their Protector.

From Thessaly Apollo went to Sparta, where living near the River Eurotas, he became very fond of a pretty ingenious Youth called Hyacinthus; being at play with him, Zephyrus out of Envy, blew the Quoit that Apollo cast against the Head of the Boy, who immediately sell down dead. Apollo to preserve the Remembrance of him, caused his Blood to produce Violets, or rather tinged

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those Flowers with it, and made that Colour which was White before, now to become Purple: This Story fignifies that Flowers are blasted and dry with cold Winds, but bud and flourish with the Sun.

From Sparta he fled to Laomedon, King of Troy, where meeting with Neptune in as bad a Condition as himself, having likewise fallen under the Displeasure of Jupiter, they agreed with Laomedon to make Bricks, and build the Walls of Troy; they wrought long for this ungrateful Master, but saw no Hopes of the Reward promised them for their Labours; whereupon Apollo sent a Pestilence amongst his People, which caused a great Destruction.

Apollo was afterwards Affistant to Alcathous in building a Labyrinth, in which was a Stone where he used to lay his Lute when he went to work, which retained this Faculty, that it would send forth melodious Tunes, when struck with any hard Instrument.

Apollo's peculiar Excellencies were the Use of the Bow, his Skill in Physick, his Invention of Musick, and the

Art of Divination and Prophecy.

The Arrows of Apollo were always fatal; with them he flew Python and the Cyclops, and the Giant Titius that would have ravished Diana, who after his Death was thrown into Hell, where two Vultures are perpetually gnawing at his Liver. The unfortunate Niobe, Daughter of Tantalus, Wife to Amphion, felt the dismal Effects of them; for she having bore a great many Children, being seven Sons and seven Daughters, was so vain and rash as to prefer herself to Latona; this so enraged the two Twins, that Apollo slew the Males with his Arrows, as they were hunting in Cithæron, and Diana shot the Daughters in the Embraces of the Mother: Jupiter, out of Compassion to Niobe, who always continued weeping, turned her into a Marble that remained upon Syphilus, a Mountain in Phrygia.

Apollo's great Understanding how to cure Diseases, consisted in his Knowledge of the Virtue of Herbs and Plants, which he could best learn from his Mother Ifis.

or Ceres, the same with the Eastb; Hippocrates ordered his Disciples to swear by Apollo the God of Medicine.

Apolla likewise gloried much in being the Inventor of Musick, found out as a Comfort and Remedy for the Calamities of human Life, being able to excite or allay all the Passions of Mankind; the Muses therefore were under his Protection, he being their President at least, if not their Father; even the Grashopper, for being a musical Animal, was facred to him; and therefore he being the Protector of the Athenians and their Country, they were golden Grashoppers tied up in their long Hair, out of Respect and Honour to him; he was so jealous of any Rival in this Art, that none pretended to be so, without suffering extremely for it.

Midas, King of Phrygia, being constituted Judge between him and Pan, which could make the greatest Harmony with their Instruments, and giving a foolish Sentence against Apollo, had a Pair of Ass's Ears clapped to

his Head immediately.

Linus, the Grandson of Neptune, who excelled all Mortals in Musick, for daring to sing with Apollo, was put to

a cruel Death by the Victor.

Nor was the Fate of Marsyas, the Son of Vagrus, less unhappy. He was a young Satyr, who by Chance found ' a Pipe which Minerva had thrown away; for though she had been the Inventor of it, yet seeing herself one Day in a Fountain, the perceived that the blowing of it disfigured her Cheeks and Countenance, the decent Comeliness of which she preferred to the Excellency of her Musick. Marsyas, by his Industry, had attained to so much Skill as to please the Shepherds and Shepherdesses with it; but Apollo coming to Nysa, he was so vain as to dispute with him, who should be thought the greatest Artist, and the Nysians were to be the Judges: at first the Loudness of the Pipe got the Preference of the Softness of the Lute: But at the second Encounter Apollo joining his Voice to the Instrument, soon obtained his merited Applause. Marsyas complained of Injustice, that his Adversary employed two Arts against him instead

of one, and that Judgment was to be given only as to the Excellency of the Infruments; Apollo replied, that either both ought to be allowed the fame Privilege, or both should be restrained from making Use of their Breath or Mouths, and their Hands only should evidence the Excellency of their Skill; this was thought reasonable, and Apollo being permitted to proceed upon the third Contest, was declared Victor, and immediately hung his Adversary up upon the next Pine-Tree, and slead him alive; afterwards out of Compassion he changed him into a River of the same Name, which rises near the Springs of the River Mæander, and passing through the City Cælena, at last runs into it.

The God Apollo was most famous for Divination and Prophecy, and therefore was had in the greatest Frour amongst all Nations, being instructed in the Art by Pan the Son of Jupiter, and the Nymph Thymbris; how not to Delphos, where Themys at that Time gave ter Answers; but when the Serpent Pytho hindered him from coming to the Cavern, Apollo slew him, and so possessed aimself of the Oracle. The City of Delphos lies in Baccia, and is supposed to be in the Middle of the World; for when Jupiter sent forth two Eagles at the same Time, one from the East, and the other from the West, they both he exact that Place exactly, in Memory whereof a Golden Eagle was there deposited.

Here Apollo had the most celebrated and richest Temple in Greece; for all Nations vied with one another in sending extraordinary Presents thither. Crassus, the rich King of Lydia, gave a thousand Ingots of Gold to make an Altar there; and Phalaris, the Tyrant of Agricentum, made a Present of a Brazen Bull, which was a Matter-Piece of Art, and a Testimony of his Piety. The Answers which Apollo gave here were supposed to be received by him from Jupiter; they were delivered by a Virgin called Pythia or Phabus, who was placed upon a Vessel or Stool with three Feet, called also Cortina, from the Skin of Python, with which it was covered. Opinions

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nions differ as to the Manner how this Woman underflood the Minds of the Gods. Tully supposes that some Vapours exhaled out of the Earth, and affected her Brain, and raised in it a Power of Divinity. Neptune, according to some Authors, was possest of Delphos, and Apollo gave Answers in Calabria, till a mutual Exchange was agreed on between them.

Apollo was worshipped with great Veneration by the Falisci, in a Mountain called Soraste, where his Priests were of that Sanctity and Purity of Life, that they could walk upon burning Coals without being hurt by them.

The Romans built him many Temples; but Augustus, after the Victory of Actium, which he obtained over Anteny and Cleopatra Queen of Egypt, out of Gratitude to this Deity that he had addressed himself to in the Beginning of the Fight, first built him a Chapel upon the Promontary of Actium, and renewed the folemn Games to him; and then raised him a Temple upon the Mount Palatine in Rome, whose Structure and Magnificence were almost incredible. It was of all Marble from Claros, with divers Materials both within and without, which were more coffly: There was a spacious Portico for the holding a Library of Greek and Latin Authors; in the Place before the Temple were four Cows of Brass, representing the Daughters of Prætus King of Argus, who were changed into that Shape for contending with June for Beauty, done by the Hand of Mirron; the Gates were of Ivory, enriched with much Carving; in the Frontifpiece was the Chariot of the Sun of massy Gold, with Rays of as various Light as the true ones: And within befides admirable Painting, there was the Statue of the God by the Hand of Scepas, with another Giant-like Figure in Brass being fifty Feet high. In short, there was every Thing that became the Gratitude of fuch an Emperor to fuch a Deity.

Apollo. as the other Gods, had a great many Titles from various Causes: He was called Phabus, from the Splendor of his Light; and Delius, from making hidden

Things

Things manifest, or else from the Place of his Birth; and Cynthius; from a Mountain in the same Island; he had the Name of Paon, from striking the Serpent with his Darts, his Mother and the Spectators all the while crying, Io Paan, Strike Paan, which they afterwards continued in the Songs of Triumph for this Victory, and all others after great Success. As he is the Sun, he is likewise called Paan, from striking the Earth with his Rays. The Places where he was worshipped were many; from all or most of which he was denominated; as Cryst Tenedos, Cylla, Cyrra, and Claros, a City in the Region of Colophon: He was called Abaus, from a City in Lydia: He was worshipped likewise at Miletus, and amongst the Maonians.

For the Conveniency of himself and his Priests he delivered Oracles at *Delos* during Six Months of the Summer Season, and at *Patera* in *Lycia* during the whole half Year; and upon the Removals of the God, there were great Solemnities.

He was called *Nomius* and *Agræus*, from feeding of Cattle; *Puctes*, because at Cuffs he killed one *Phorbus*, a cruel Robber, that hindered the Access to his Temple. He was called *Delphinius*, because when *Castalius*, a *Cretan*, carried Men into several Colonies, *Apollo* guided him in the Shape of a Dolphin.

The Tyrians being befieged by Alexander, had bound the Image of Apollo with Chains of Gold; upon the Conquest of the City, the Chains were taken away, and the God was released, whereupon he was called Apollo Philaxandrus, the Friend of Alexander.

The Sacrifices he most delighted in were Lambs, Bulls, and Oxen, but there were several other Things that were consecrated to him; the Cypress Tree came to be so upon this Occasion. Apollo was very much pleased with the Forwardness of a Lad, called Cyparissus, who when he had unfortunately killed a Deer that had been brought up with him, and that he therefore loved exceedingly, sell into such a Melancholy, that he incessantly

fantly bewailed the Loss; Apollo to retrieve him, changed him into a Cypress Tree, and according to his Request, made him a constant Companion of Mourning and Funerals.

The Crow is facred to him from foretelling the Weather, by a clear or hoarfe Voice, showing the different Changes of it. The Swan is likewise endued with Divination, when foreseeing his Happiness in Death, he dies with Singing and Pleasure. The Wolf is not unacceptable to him, not only because he spared his Flocks when he was a Shepherd, 'but because the Furiousness of Heat is expressed by him, and the Perspicuity and Sharpness of his Eyes are fittest to represent the Ferefight of Prophecy. It is remarkable, that most of the Things Apollo delighted in, depended upon the Sun, or bore some Resemblance to it; the Palm and Olive Tree, under whose shelter he was born, always grow in warm Countries, and their Fruit cannot be distant from the Sun; the Laurel Tree is of a hot Nature, always flourishing, and conducing to Divination and Poetick Raptures, and the Leaves of it put under the Pillow, produce tiue Dreams; the Juniper, whose Branches and Berries were used by the Scythians in their Mysteries, is of an extraordinary hot Nature; the Hawk has Eyes as fierce as the Sun; the Cork foretels his rifing, and the Grashoppers have their Rife and Subfistence from him; and lastly, the Bull represents him in his full heat and Fury.

In ancient Times, the young Men that nourished long Hair, when they began to have Beards, used to deposit their Locks as facred to Apollo in his Temple, and so the

Virgins did their Girdles to Diana.

Apollo was often fensible of the Passion of Love, and transformed himself into various Shapes to accomplish his Amours, as into those of a Stag, a Hawk, and a Lion.

He passed some Time with Venus in the Island of Rhodes, and during their Stay there, it rained Gold, and the Earth was clothed with Lilies and Roses, from which

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last Flower the Island took its Name, or rather from the Nymph Rhodia, who was likewise beloved by him. He seemed to delight in that Place more than in any other Part of the Earth, because there is no Day so very dark or cloudy, but that the Sun appears to the Inhabitants; the Rhodians dedicated to him a Colossus of Brass of eight hundred Feet in Height, and of a proportionable Bigness, which was reputed one of the joven Wonders of the World.

He fell in Love with Dapbne, who preferred a Youth called Leucippus before him: Apollo envying his Happines, inspired him with the Thought of putting on the Habit of a Virgin, and so accompanying with the Nymphs, they would have had him bathe with them in the River Ladon; he obstinately resused and was thereupon discovered by them, and stabbed to the Heart with many Daggers; Apollo afterwards pursued the Nymph, who to avoid him, by her Prayers to the Gods, was turned into a Laurel.

The Nymph Bolina-chose rather to throw herself into the Ocean, than upon his Importunities to lose her Virginity, upon which Apollo rendered her immortal; he had the same Passion for Castalia; but she vanished into a Pountain, being enamoured with Loucothoe the Daughter of Orcamus King of Babylon, he came into her Chamber in the Shape of her Mother Buryname; her Sister Clysic being jealous, acquainted her Father with it, who was so enraged, that he ordered Loucothoe to be buried alive; but Apollo took Pity of her, and changed her into a Tree that drops Frankincense; for this Fact he utterly deserted Clysic, who pined away with her Eyes continually looking up to the Sun, till she was turned into a Flower called the Heliotrope, that moves itself always on the Side he is of, to see him.

They who pretend to turn such Matters to true History tell us, that Apollo who was King of the Arcadians, who, for ruling too severely, was deposed from that Dignity, and forced to live a private Life; whereupon he sted to Admetus King of Thessay, who gave him the

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Command of the Country lying about the River Amphryfus, and that he was no otherwise a Shepherd, than as Kings amongst the Ancients were said to be the Shepherds of their People, and in that State indeed, although he was his Friend, he was inferior to Admetul,

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Offspring of Apollo: Æsculapius, Idmon, Linus, Orpheus, Aristæus, Phaeton and Circe.

HE Offspring of Apollo, besides those spoken of bebefore, were famous for their Wit, Parts, Heat and Vigour, or else illustrious for the several Arts in which their Father was excellent; or remarkable for the Excess of their Amours and Passions.

One of the most Note was Afculapius, the God of · Physick, and Son of Apollo by the Nymph Coronis: Her Father, King Phlegras, not knowing that she had conceived, was carrying her with him into Peloponnefus, when she was brought to Bed at the Confines of the Epidaurians in Sclavonia, where she exposed the Infant upon a Mountain, which was afterwards called Titthius from nourishing him; for a she Goat came thither to . suckle him, being attended by a Bitch, who is faid likewise to have given him Milk, and to have observed whither she was going; the Shepherd missing them, and fearthing about the Pastures, found them and the Child together; there were firry Rays around the Head of the Boy, which made him think there was fomething divine in the Appearances, and divulge the same about the whole Country; and thereupon the People came to this Heaven-born Infant, as thinking him the Son of Apollo, to feek Relief for their Difeases; his first Cures were upon Ascles King of Epidauum, and Aune, King

King of Daunia that was troubled with a Soreness in his Eyes. Some say Apollo killed his beloved Mistress, Coronis, out of Jealousy, occasioned by the indiscreet Pratling of Corons, or the Raven, upon which he changed his white Feathers into black.

Others relate the Story thus; that Coronis being big. with Child by Apollo, lay with Ischys the Son of Elatus, upon which Diana slew her to revenge her Brother's Difgrace; but as the was upon the Funeral Pile, Mercury, or rather Phabus himself, preserved the Child out of the Ashes, then gave him to one Trigo to be nursed, and then delivered him to Chiron, of whom Mention has been made before, to be educated. There could be no Master more proper for all Accomplishments; by hunting with Diana in the Woods, he had not only learned that Art in Perfection, but likewise the Nature of all Simples, and the Method of applying them; he had so light and exquisite a Hand in the Operations of Chirurgery, that he obtained the Name of Chiron from it; his Skill in Musick and upon the Harp was so great, that he could ease and cure Diseases by his Harmony; and such was his Study of the Celestial Bodies, that he knew what Influences each of them had to co-operate, either in the Destruction or Preservation of Mankind.

Æsculapius by his Wife Epione had two Sons, Machaon and Podalirius, who went to the Trojan War; he had likewise several Daughters by her, and amongst the Rest were Hygian and Jase; his most famous Temple was at Epidaurus, where his Image was of Gold and Ivory, made by Thrasymedes the Son of Arignetus, of the Island of Paros, atting upon a Threne of the same Materials; it was crowned with Rays, had a knotty Stick in one Hand, and with the other Arm leaned upon a Serpent, and had a Dog lying at his Feet. Once every five Years in the Spring-time, the Epidaurians instituted solemn Games to him, which were celebrated nine Days after the Ishmian,

in the Grove that he was born in.

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He had several other samous Temples at Pergamus, Smyrna and Cyrene, in the Island of Coos, and at Trica; in the Temple of Tetrapolis, a City of the Ionians, there were constantly a great Number of Persons labouring under various Diseases, and the Walls were covered with painted Tables, shewing the Maladies and Names of the Votaries, who had been cured by his Assistance; and indeed the same Method was used in all his other Temples.

Amongst the Phliasians he had a Statue without a Beard, otherwise he was always described with a very long one; he was attended by a Geat, which was his Nurse, or because that Animal used to be sacrificed to him, as being averse to Health, and labouring under & perpetual Fever; the Dog and Cock were held facred to him for their Vigilancy, a Thing principally requisite to a Physician; the Raven was esteemed his Bird, for its Eyes and Forecast, for he was skilful in Divination, as well as Medicine; it being necessary for a Physician not only to confider the former Estate of his Patient's Body, but to consult the Preservation of his Health for the future. The Knottiness of his Staff shews the Intricacy of Medicine; and the Serpent twining about it, is an Emblem of Wisdom, and the Usefulness of that Creature in fundry Diseases, or because he used to transform himself. into that Shape.

Cicero says, that Esculopius, and several other Deities, were taken into the Number of the Gods, so the Benefits they had bestowed upon Mankind; for he distinguishes the Gods into those who always inhabited the Heavens, and such as were called thither for their Merits, as Hercules, Liber, Esculopius, Castor and Pollux.

and Quirinus.

Afculapius is accounted one of the Gabiri, or the Potent Gods! Historians say he was an Egyptian, and reigned in Memphis, and that he was born a thousand Years before the Afculapius of the Gracians. Cicero reckons several of that Name. The first the Son of Apollo, who was worthipped by the Accadians, and sound out the Use of the Probe

Probe and Bandages for Wounds; the second the Brother of Mercury, who was firuck with Thunder and buried at Cynosura; the third the Son of Arsippus and Arsinoe, who found out the Art of Tooth-drawing and Pu ging, and was buried amongst the Arcadians, where he had a Grove near the River Lusius.

Authors can by no Means agree, that Æ/culapius was the first Inventor of Physick; some attribute it to Promuleus, others to Chiron, others to Paon, together with his Sister Eriope; they say likewise, that Chiron was famous for Chirurgery, that Apollo found the best Remadies for the Eye-fight, and that Æ/culapius was excellent in that Part called Clinicia, which teaches how to visit and treat the Sick, when they are confined to their Beds.

This is certain, that at first, when Men lived temperately, and had small Variety of Diet, there were but sew Ports of Medicines; so that Plato remarks, that in the Trojan War, the Sons of Esculapius suffered a Womair to give their Patient Euripilus Meal and grated Cheese mixed together, and Prannian Wine, which were more likely to instance his Wound, than any Ways to ease it; afterwards Herodicus, a Master of Wrestling, being in an III-state of Health, found out certain Rules of living, and a Course of Medicines which he delivered down to Posterity; Physick continued in this State till the Peloponnessan Wars, when Hippocrates composed his Treatises from the Inscriptions that he sound in the several Temples of Esculapius.

It was long before Physick or Eculapius came to Rome; but a Plague happening, and the Oracle being consulted, it was answered, that they must fetch the God Eculapius from Epidaurus; whereupon they sent ten Deputies, the Chief of which was Quintus Oguinain, who arriving at the City, went to pay their Adoration to the Deity, when a huge Serpent came out of a Vault, adjoining to the Image, and passing cross the City want directly to the Ship that waited for the Romans, and lay down in the Cabin of Oguinius; they set

Sail presently, but making some Stay at Antium, the Serpent crawled ashore and went into a neighbouring Temple dedicated to Esculapius; some Days after it returned to the Ship, which set Sail for the River Tiber, and coming over against Rome, the Serpent quitted the Ship, and retired into a little Island, where the Romans took Care to build a Temple for it, and then immediately the Plague ceased.

Idmon was the Son of Apollo by Afterie; he went along with the Argonauts, being respected by them for his Skill in Sooth-saying; but wandering farther than he should have done upon the Shore, he was slain by a wild Boar.

Linus was the Son of Terpfichore and Apallo; his Disciples were Thamyris, Orpheus, and Hercules; he was slaim by the latter for ridiculing him; he was born at Thebes, and was a most excellent Poet; he wrote concerning the Origin of the World, when all Things, he says, sprang from the same Beginning; he wrote likewise concerning the Courses of the Sun and Moon, and the Generation of Animals.

Orpheus was another Son of Apollo by Calliope, and this Opinion has the best Authority, though that of his being the Son of Oeagrus and Calliope be as generally received; he was born in Thrace, lived near the Mountain Rhodope, at the same Time with Hercules, he was the first that gave the Greeks an Insight into Astrology, which, together with Divinity, Musick and Poetry, he had learnt in Egypt; he likewise first shewed them the Rites of Bacabus, which from him were called Orphica.

He was a Person of a consummate Knowledge in the universal Theology of those Times, and the wisest, as well as most diligent Scholar of Linus; he found out Expiations for the greatest Crimes, and Rites to appeare the Anger of the most provoked Deities; nor was he less skilful in

the Cure of many Diseases.

He says of himself in his Book of Stones, that he could teach Men to understand what was meant by the Flight of Birds, and the different Sounds of their Voices, so far

as to discover what Jupiter was pleased to notify by them; that he could stop the Course of slying Dragons, or overcome the Poison of Serpents; nay, that he could discover the hidden Intentions of Mens Minds in several Particulars: No Wonder then, if by his Musick, as is commonly reported, he could make Birds and Beasts leave their Prey, Forests and Rocks move, rapid Torrents stand still, and Storms cease, to become his Auditors.

He wrote many Volumes of the mutual Generation of the Elements, of the Force of Love in natural Productions of the Giants Wars with Jupiter, of the Rape and Mourning for Proferpine, of the Wandering of Ceres, the Labours of Hercules, the Ceremonies of the Idei and Corybantes, of Stones, of the mysterious Answers of Oracles, of the Sacrifice of Venus and Minerva, of the Mourning of the Egyptians for Ospris, of their Lustrations, Auguries, Aruspices, Interpretation of Dreams, Signs, Prodigies and Expiations for the Dead: Insomuch that many have thought, that he and Amphion were two of the

principal Magi amongst the Agyptians.

He married a beautiful Wife called Eurydice; Ariftaus was desperately in Love with her, and would have ravished her; but she, to avoid him, slying through By-Paths, was killed by the Sting of a Serpent: Orpheus was so concerned at his Loss, that he went down into Hell by the Way of Tanarus to recover her, and by his Songs and Harp so surprized the Infernal Deities, that even the inexorable Pluto and Proserpine could not refrain from Tears, and at last suffered him to prevail upon them so far, that Eurydice should have Leave to return with him to the other World, upon Condition that he should not look back upon her, till she came thither; but he, through the Impatience of Love, could not refrain, and so lost her.

Whilst Orpheus was amongst the Shades, he sang the Praise of all the Gods but Bacchus, which by Forgetsulmess he omitted: To revenge this Affront, Bacchus inspired the Manades his Priestesses with such a Fury, that they

tore Orpheus to Pieces, and feattered his Limbs about the Fields, but they were gathered together by the Mujes, because he had been so wonderfully excellent in his Commendations of Apollo. His Head was cast into the River Hebrus, and, together with his Harp, was carried by the Tides to Lesbos, where it was buried. The Harp having seven Strings, which represent the seven Planers, and had been given him by Apollo, was taken up into Heaven, and graced with nine Stars, by the nine Muses. Orpheus himself was metamorphosed into a Swan.

He had a Son named Methon, who dwelt in Thrace, and

built a City there, called after his own Name.

Aristicus was the Son of Apollo and Cyrene; she was a Nymph, who for a great while used to hunt with him, but still continued a Virgin; till Apollo one Day, seeing her encounter with a Lion, fell in Love with her, and carrying her into Libya, to a City that afterwards went by

her Name, begat a Son called Arifteeus.

The Child was educated by the Nymphs, who taught him the Culture and Use of Olives, so as to make Oil by the Pressure of them; how to extract Honey from the Wax-combs which the Bees make, and to bring Bees from the Hollow Trees into Hives, and there to nourish and increase them; and how to make all Sorts of Milk Meats, especially Cheese and Butter, which, in Process of Time, he communicated to the Rest of Mankind. He sound out the Use of the Laser, a Plant much esteemed by the Ancients, the best Sort of it growing about Cyrene.

Afterwards he came into Sardinia and Sicily, and from thence went to Thrace, where he was initiated by Backhus into his Mysteries, who taught him likewise many Things, useful to human Life. At last he died near the Mountain Hamus, and for his many beneficial Inventions was there honoured as a God by the Thracians, and the

rest of the Greeks.

Whilst he remained in Coos, there was a great Mortaity, by Reason of the Heat of the Sun in the Dog-Days; reupon he called the Etessan Winds, which gave pre-Ease to the Inhabitants, who honoured him with the

Title

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Title of Jupiter Aristaus, and Apollo Agraus, and Nomiis, the God of Husbandmen and Shepherds, though they

were the Names also of his Father Apollo.

Upon his being the Occasion of the Death of Euridice, the Nymphs were so enraged at him, that they killed all the Bees. He took Advice of his Mother how to retrieve so great a Loss; the fent him to Proteus, who bade him satrifice four Bulls, and as many Heisers, to the Ghost of Buridice; which being done, there came forth Swarms of Bees out of the Entrails of the Victims.

Heroditus says of Aristans the Proconnesium, that when he was commonly thought to be dead he appeared again at Cyzicum; that he disappeared a second Time; and after three hundred and forty Years shewed himself to the Metapontines in Italy, and injoined them to erect a Statue to him in the Temple near that of Apollo; which Command they complied with by Advice of the Oracle.

Phaethon was the Son of Apollo and the Nymph Cymene. Epaphus the Son of Jupiter, was of equal Age. with him, and in the Heat of Blood boafted of the Grandeur of his own Birth, but would not allow Phaethen to be the Son of Phaebus, pretending that to be only a Device of his adulterous Mother; the Youth could not bear this Reproach, but by the Advice of Clymene went to the Palace of the Sun, that he might bring from thence some indubitable Marks of his Parentage; the Sun received him with all the Endearments of a Father. and that he might be no longer disquieted upon that Occasion, bid him request any Thing, and swore by the River Siyx, that it should not be denied him; the Youth presently asked Leave to govern his Chariot for one Day: The Father's Surprize and Grief were inexpressible; however being obliged to submit to his Son's Obstinacy and Rashness, he put him into the Chariot, with all the most necessary and tender Precautions imaginable; but the Horses not finding their usual Conductor, took Head, and the Charioteer became dazled with the Light above, and frighted with the Aby is that he faw beneath him, and terrified by the Scorpion, let go his Reins, lost his Way,

and had burnt one half of the World, and froze up the other, if Jupiter had not firuck him with a Thunderbolt

into the River Eridanus.

His Sisters Phaetbusa, Lampetie and Phaebe lamented his Death so incessantly upon the Banks of that River, that by the Compassion of the Gods, they were turned into black Paplar Trees; so that the Tears which now distil from them, become Electrum or Amber. Nor was Cycnus, King of Liguria, less grieved at the Loss of Phaethon, he being skilled in Musick, added that to his Complaints, and was changed into a Swan, and so became a Bird consecrated to Apollo.

It is agreed by the Mythologists, that Phaethon was an Astronomer, and spent much Time in observing the Course or Motion of the Sun, and the various influences of it; that he died young, before he could bring his Observations to Perfection, and therefore was said to be killed by Jupiter's Thunder, because even the natural Death of a

young Man seems to be violent.

Circe was the Daughter of the Sun and Perfis, the Daughter of Oceanus; the was the most skilful of all Sorceresses; the was married to a King of the Sarmatæ, whom she poisoned, as also several of her Subjects, to try the Essects of her Skill, and the Strength of her Poisons; this caused them to revolt, and drive her out of

the Kingdom.

She was carried by Sol in a Chariot to a Promontory on the Coast of Tuscany, which was afterwards called the Cape of Circe. Here she fell in Love with Glaucus the Sea God, but he despised her; being amorous of Scylla; Circe, impatient of such a Rival, turned her into a Sea Monster, having poisoned the Waters she used to bathe in. Circe had no better Success with Picus, King of the Latirs, and Father of Faunus; but for not complying with her Love, she changed him into a Bird called the Woodpacker.

When Ulysses was returning from Trey, his Navy was. cast away upon the Coast, where his Men being sent to view the Country, were, by a Drink, which Circe gave.

them.

them, all turned into Swine and other Beasts: Ulysses himself was kept from falling into this Missfortune by the Advice of Mercury, who had given him the Herb Moly, to preserve him from her Charms, and at the same Time admonished him, that when she struck him with her Wand, he should draw his Sword, and threaten to kill her, till she swore by Styn, that she would entertain him as a Friend: Ulysses followed this Advice exactly, and so Circe restored his Companions to their former Shapes. During his Conversation with her, she had two Sons by him, Agrius and Latinus, as likewise Telegonus, and two more, Anson and Casephon. This sufficiently shews the Extravagance and Contradictions of the Poets, to make her have five Sons by Ulysses, whereas he continued but one Year with her.

Circe made great Use of the Flesh of the Bird Motacilla, in her Enchantments, especially such as were to incite Love: This Motacilla had been Daughter to Suadela, and thought to have entited Jupiter by her Love-Potions to her Embraces; but Juno becoming apprehensive of the Design, turned her into a Bird, which the

Greeks called Tynx.

Circe had a Sepulchre crected in one of the Islands'

called Pharmacusæ near Salamis.

Medea and Pafiphae, Daughters of the Sun. Phedra, Byblis and Caunus, are Instances amongst the Poets of extravagant Luit, and the Heat of Passion.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of DIANA, HECATE, LUNA, as they are reputed the same, or different Deities.

IANA, is called Triformis and Tergemina: she is Luna in the Heaven, Diana upon Earth, and Herrate in Hell: the Poets say they had three Heads, one of a Horse, another a Woman or wild Sow, and the third of a Dog; others of a Bull, a Dog, and a Lion; some think her so called from the three different Appearances of the Moon, when it increases, is at the Full, or decreases.

Under this Confusion of them all three, it may not be amproper to consider what Authors say of them apart, still remembering that what is said of each of the other two, is applied to that Diana, who was Daughter of

Jupiter and Latone.

And therefore first of Luna. She was the Daughter of Hiperion and Theia; but according to others, she was the Daughter of the Sun, and not his Sister; that she was the Wife of the Air, and Mother to the Desu; that there was a Time when there was no Moon; the Arcadians had a King named Profesence, the Son of Orchomenas, who was before her, and that she appeared a little Time before Hercules encountred the Giants.

The Poets gave her a Party-coloured Garment to shew her various Aspects, but before she put it on, she washed

herfelf in the Ocean.

A black Bull was facred to her, to shew how black and horned she is after her Change; her Brother has sour Horses, she but two, to denote the Sun's Motion to be swifter than the Moon's; sometimes she is covered with a Veil, in Imitation of her Eclipses.

The Egyptians held her to be both Male and Female, and therefore Luna and Lunus were worshipped by them; the Men sacrificed to Venus, under the Name of Luna in

Womens

Womens Habit, and Women in Mens; this Venus Uranta was first worshipped by the Affrians, then in Phanicia and Cyprus, from whence the Ceremonies were brought into Greece, Italy, and the remotest Parts of Europe. The Inhabitants of Caran in Mesopetania thought that such as believed the Moon to be a Goddess, would be Slaves to their Wives as long as they lived, but they who esteemed her to be a God would always be their Masters; Luna presided over Ghild-bearing, because it is the Moon that forms the Month, and regulates the Time of Womens Gravitation.

She is thought to have Power in Enchantments, because with the other Planets, according to their several Dispositions, she produces wonderful Effects; the Sorcerers of Thessay boasted that they had Power to draw her to the Earth by their Magick, and People imagined that she came hither, when by an Eclipse she disappeared to their Eye-sight; the Method used to recover her, was beating of Drums and brazen Instruments, which Noise being louder than the Magicians Charms, might abate their Force upon her.

Pan deceived her, by turning himself into a white Ram, and she had a Daughter by Jupiter named Erfa,

or the Dew.

Her principal Favourite was Endimion, the Son of Ethlini, and Grandson of Jupiter, who took him up into Heaven; there he attempted to violate the Chassity of June; whereupon Jupiter cast him into a perpetual Sleep: Diana hid him from the Sight of Jupiter in a Cave of Laimos, a Mountain of Caria, where she had fifty Daughters by him, and amongst others a Son called Etolus, from whom the Country of Hyanthis took the Name of Etolia; in Reality he was a just King of Elis, and a famous Astronomer, who studied the Motions of the Moon, and therefore passed the Nights in retired Places, to observe her with less Interruption; after which he obtained from Jupiter an eternal Rest from his Labours, and being taken away in the Night, and in a Greep Sleep, was made King of the Lunar Orb; so se-

veral of the Ancients imagined the Moon to be a round and bright Island hanging in the Air, and that it was inhabited by the Genii or Dæmons that came down to deliver Oracles, or affift at Festivals, and that Endymion was the King of it; some likewise thought that the Elisan Fields were the upper Part of the Moon, and that the Part which looked towards the Earth was called Proserpina and Antilhon.

Upon a Time Luna asked her Mother to make her a Garment that would fit her; the Mother said it was impossible; for sometimes she was plump and full, then slim and crooked as a Horn, and then with a great Bunch at her Back, so that either she would be so big as to burst

her Cloaths, or so thin as to slip out of them.

Now as to what relates more particularly to He-

She was the Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, or Afferia, who exposed her in the common Road, where she was taken up by Shepherds, and brought up by them amongst the Phæreans; by others she is reputed the Daughter of Aristaus Tartarus, Nox or Persia; she was represented with a dreadful Countenance, of a vast Height, almost half a Furlong; her Feet were formed like Serpents, instead of Hair she had hissing Snakes and Vipers, which fell upon her Back, and around her Shoulders; she was Queen of the Infernal Regions, Abundance of Dogs always followed her, and she was said to devour them, because they were facrificed to her in Places where three Ways met; she herself was sometimes represented in the Shape of a Bitch: The Images of this Goddess used to be crowned with Boughs of Oak, and the was had in greatest Honour among the People of Ægina and Bæotia. The Doors of Houses were under her Safeguard, and therefore her Altars stood before them, and she was called Propylea. As she presided over the Highways and Streets, so they facrificed to her there, and the Athenians every New-Moon made a sumptuous Supper for her in the open Street, which was eaten in

the Night by the poor People; others say, that the Table was furnished with Lupines, Mallows, Leeks, and such Food, as made it become a Proverb for a beggarly Entertainment. For the former Reasons she was esteemed the Protectress of Vagabonds and Debiors.

There are several Conjectures concerning the Name of Hecate, which is supposed to come from a Greek Word signifying an Hundred, either because a Hundred Vizims at a Time used to be offered to her; or else that by her Edicts, they who die, and are not buried, wander an Hundred Years upon the Banks of Styx.

She was called Brimo, from the bideous Shrieks which the mad: when Mars, Apollo, or Mercury meeting her in

the Woods would have ravished her.

She found out the Use of Herbs, having spent her Time in the Forests, where she used to hunt, and kill not only Beasts but Men; but the Search she made was chiefly after such Herbs as were pernicious, and especially the Aconitum or Wolf-bane; with those she poisoned her Father Persa, and got the Kingdom of Cholcos, then she married slea her Uncle, and had Circe by him, who delighted in Mischief, who likewise poisoned her Father, and succeeded in his Dominions; but her other Daughter Medea applied her Skill she had attained in Herbs, to the Use and Preservation of Mankind; but of these hereafter.

Hecate likewise found out and presided over Enchantments, so that all they who exercised Magical Arts were used to call upon her; the Ceremonies were performed at Midnight by a River Side, under a Tree called Lotus, by a Person in an azure-coloured Garment, who was to dig a deep Hole in the Ground, and then cut the Throat of an Ewe-Lamb, and burn it on a Pile of Wood over that Hole, all the while pouring out Honey, and calling upon Hecate, which being done, the Person was to go away, and not to look backwards, whatever Noise he might hear of trampling of Feet and howling of Dogs, less the whole should be spoiled and come to nothing; all this being rightly sinshed, immediately Apparitions

called *Hecatæa* were feen, which changed themselves into various Shapes, according to the Force of Imagination.

The M thologists say, that Hecate is the Order and Force of the Fates, who obtain from the Divine Power that Influence which they have over human Bodies; that the Operations of the Fates are hidden, but descend by the Means and Interposition of the Stars, whereupon it is necessary, that all inferior Things submit to the Cares, Calamities and Death, which the Fates bring upon them, without any Possibility of resisting the Divine Will.

Hesiod gives this glorious Account of Hecate, to shew the Extent of her Power: that Jupiter had heaped Gifts and Honours upon her far above all the other Deities; that she was the Empire of the Earth and Sea, and all Things which are comprehended in the Compass of the Heavens; that she is a Goddess easy to be intreated, kind and always ready to do good, bountiful of her Gold and Riches, which are wholly in her Power; that whatever springs from Seed, either in Heaven or Earth, are subject to her, and that she governs the Fates of all Things.

But to come to Diana.

She was the Sister of Apollo, Daughter of Jupiter and Latona: She is represented as tall in Stature, her Hair disheveled, a Bow in her Hand, and a Quiver of Arrows hanging from her Shoulders, a Deer's Skin fastened to her Breast, a Purple Gown tucked up to her Knees with golden Buckles; her Dress, though careless, yet handsome, and her Behaviour free and easy, but modest and decent. Amongst the Trees the Pine is dedicated to her, and the Silver amongst Metals; and therefore some will have her Chariot to be made of it: Others make her Chariot of Gold, drawn by white Hinds, with Harness likewise of Gold. Sometimes she is drawn by Mules, because they are barren; at other Times by two Horses, the one black. the other white, to shew the Brightness of the Moon in the Full, and the Darkness in the Wane. Amongst the

the Bleans the Image of Diana had Wings, with a Panther in one Hand, and a Lian in the other. Sometimes the was described with a Bow and Arrows, and a Half-Moon on her Forehead, accompanied with Dryades, and the Nymphs of Hills, Woods, Seas and Fountains.

She delighted much in Hunting, Bathing, Dancing, and Musick: Her Father Jupiter, upon her earnest Request, gave her Leave to be a perpetual Virgin; he bestowed on her Bows and Arrows, and appointed threescore Nymphs, called Oceanine, and twenty of the Asia, to be her Companions, and to look after her Weapons, Dogs, and Buskins. He made her Guardian of the Woods, Common

Roads, and of all Ports and Harbours.

The Ancients gave this Account how she became the Goddes of Hunting: There was a Nymph called Britomartis, who as she was one Day a hunting, fell in amongst the Nets, and being herself intangled, as the wild Beast was coming upon her, she vowed a Temple to Diana, and so was preserved: she afterwards erected it to her, and from the Nets gave her the Title of Diatynna. Others say, that Britomartis, the Daughter of Jupiter and Carme, was a great Favourite of Diana, because she delighted in hunting; that being pursued by Minos her Lover, she threw herself into the Sea, and falling into some Fishermens Nets, her Body was taken up, and a Plague sollowed in Crete, till a Temple was built to Diana Diaynna, who took Britomartis into the Number of the Gods.

This Diana prefided over Fishermen, and all in general who used Nets for the taking of their Game, which

they often do by Moon-Light.

As Diana was hunting, the by Chance that Chenchrius the Son of the Nymph Pyrene, who bewailed him to much, and wept to inceffantly, that the became a Fountain.

One of Diana's great Offices was the Protestion of Women at the Time of their Lying-in, when they invoked her by the Name of Lucina. But of this Lucina it will

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be necessary to be more particular. Lucina is said to be the Daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and according to the Opinion of the Cretans, the was born in the Region of Gnoffus, near the River Amnifus: the Parca or Fates, gave her the Faculty of affifting at the Production of Men, Animals and Plants. - Licius Delius, a most ancient Poet, thought her to be one of the Parcæ called Pepromene, and that she was much ancienter than Saturn. She was used to be crowned with the Distannus or Distany, because that Herb contributes to the Easiness of bringing forth. She was had in great Honour amongst the Eginenses, where her Image held forth one Arm empty to receive the new-born Infant, and a Torch in the other. The Eleans likewise had a great Veneration for her, because when they were going to fight with the Arcadians, a Woman appeared to them with a Child in her Arms, which she advised them, pursuant to a Dream she had that Night, to take with them into the Field as one of their Commanders: It was agreed, and at the first Onfet the Child, in the Sight of both Armies, was turned into a Serpent, which so terrified the Arcadians that they fled immediately. The Eleans built a Temple in the Place where the Serpent went into the Earth, to the Honour of the Boy, whom they called Sofipolis, and decreed folemn Honours to Lucina, who, as they believed, was the Mother of him; None came near his Image, but an old Priestess, with a thin Veil all over her. Lucina likewise had an Image amongst the Hermiones, which no one might see but the Woman who performed the Ceremonies of the Sacrifices.

She was very severe upon those Persons, against whom she took any Displeasure: She destroyed their Flocks with Diseases, and their Corn with nipping Frosts; old Persons lost their Children, and married Women suffered Abortions: Of which, amongst others, these are signal

Instances.

The First Fruits of all Things produced by the Earth were facred to her: OEneus, King of Ætolia, offered his First Fruits to all the other Rustick Deities, but neglected her:

her; upon which she was so enraged, that she revenged herself upon the whole Family: First, she sent a huge wild Boar into the Fields of Caledon to destroy thems Meleager, the Son of O Eneus, with Thejens, and the reft of his Companions, undertook to encounter it; but the Virgin Atalanta gave the first Wound, and then Meleager killed it, and presented her with the Skin, at which has Relations were displeased, and took it from her; upon which Indignity he flew them. His Mother Aubea hearing that two of her Brothers were dead in that Manner, fought her Revenge like a mad Woman: She had a Billet, which when she was brought to Bed of Meleager, the Fates being in the Bed-chamber had thrown into the Fire, declaring that the new-born Infant shou'd live as long as that remained unconfumed; the Mother fnatched it out of the Fire, quenched it, and laid it up in her. Closet: Upon this sad Occasion she produced it, and as the made that burn, so Meleager, though absent, had a Fire in his Bowels, till at last both of them were consumed and perished together. His Sisters went about lamenting him, till at last they were turned into Hen Turkeys.

Another Instance was in Chione, the Daughter of Dadalion, who had lain with Apollo and Mercury, and fo had Twins at one Birth, Philamon a Skilful Lutenist, and Autolicus a subtle Thief and cunning Jugler, who could fo deceive his Spectators, as to make them think Black to be White, and White to be Black: She was proud of her Infamy, and boaked that she had the Honour of pleasing two Gods, and having two Children, which she preferred to the Chastity of Diana, and attributed her Virgin Modesty to her Want of Beauty; but she soon found her due Chastisement, Diana's Arrow being struck through her Tongue for her opprobrious Lan-

guage.

Adaen, the Son of Aristaus and Autonoe Daughter of Cadmus, was a great Lover of Hunting; one Day, as he was following his Sport, he happened to efpy Diand bathing herself with her Nymphs; the Goddels.

was out of Countenance to be found in that Condition, and immediately throwing Water upon him, changed him into an *Hart*; upon which his own Dogs miftaking their Game, followed after him, and tore him in Pieces.

But the Adventure of the River Alphens was of anoter Nature; he fell desperately in Love with her, and wnen he had no Hopes of prevailing on her to marry him, had Recourse to Force: She sled from his Pursuit till she came amongst the Letrini, where she used to divert herself by Night with Dancing; there with a Sort of dirty Fucus she so disguised herself and Nymphs, that Alpheus did not know them, but the deluded Lover departing, lest them sufficient Subject for their Laughter; whereupon the Letrini dedicated a Temple to Diana Alpheia.

Diana had many Names and Titles, not only from the Places where the was worshipped, but from other Rea-

fons.

She was called Conthia and Delia, from the Place of her Birth; Jocheara, from her delighting in Arrows; her Name of Artemis denotes her Integrity, Modesty and Honour; Virgins upon their Marriage used to call her Euclia, and bring her Offerings of Baskets of Fruit to appease her; she was called Tyche, that is Fortune, from her Variableness; and Phabe, from her Brother Phabus. whence fhe borrows her Light; the Arcadians called her Orrhofia; the Thracians, Upis, after the Name of her Father, who by some was supposed to be Upis, the Husband of Glauce: The Egyptians called her Bubastis, because, when she fled from Typhaus into Egypt, she transformed herself into the Shape of a Cat; the Title of Persica was given her from being worshipped amongst the Perfians, who used to facrifice Bulls to her, and let others run wild upon the Banks of Euphrates, with a Mark of a Lamp upon them, to shew they were sacred to her.

The Ides of August were kept as a Festival to her, because she was then supposed to leave off Hunting; every

one

eae crowned his Hounds, and Torches were lighted up and down in the Forests; and upon this Occasion an Ox, a Boar, and a white Hind were her proper Sacrifices.

At Taurus, all the Greeks that were shipwrecked upon that Coast were sacrificed to Diana the Virgin, or else

thrown down from a Precipice.

The Lacedemonians offered human Victims to Diana Orthia, whose Statue was brought from Taurus by O-

restes and Iphigenia.

The Albanians upon the Caspian Sea used to offer a Man to the Moon, who was their particular Goddess; a Boy and a Girl were slain to her amongst the Acheans, by the Name of Triclaria.

At Castabula in Cilicia there was a Temple facred to Diana, where her Votaries walked upon burning Coals.

Her most magnificent Temple was at Ephesus, first begun by the Amazons, and seated in a marshy Ground; the great Design was laid by Ctessphon, that famous Architect; it employed the Ingenuity of the greatest Artists in Asia for two hundred and twenty Years to endeavour to finish it; the Length was two hundred and twenty-five Feet, and the Breadth two hundred and twenty; there were an hundred twenty-feven Pillars, each of threescore Feet high, the Gifts of so many Kings, who stroveto outvie one another; they were fet forth with most exquisite Workmanship and Carving, to make the Piety and Grandeur of the Donors appear by them; the Painting and Statues were equally wonderful; upon the very Day that Alexander was born it was burnt by a profligate Fellow called Erostratus, who did it that he might get himself a Name, though it were for Villainy. The Ephefians were so liberal upon this Occasion, that even the Women did not spare their Ornaments, and so rebuilt it with its former Magnificence; Dinocrates, who built the City of Alexandria, being the Architect.

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CHAP. XX.

Of Vulcan.

HERE were several Vulcans among the Ancients; the first the Son of Cælus; the second the Son of Nilus, and was named Opas; the third of Jupiter and June, who had his Smith's Forge in Lemnos; the sourth the Son of Mænalius, who lived near Sicily, in the Islands called Vulcaniæ Insulæ.

The Vulcan here spoken of, was thought by some to have been the Child of Juno alone, conceived by the Help of the Wind, and the Strength of her own Imagination; but the more common Opinion was, that he was the Son of Jupiter and Juna, and that for his Deformity Jupiter threw him down, out of Heaven; and that he had broke his Neck if the Lemnians had not caught him in their Arms as he was tumbling through the Air; however, he became lame ever after. For Requital of their Kindness, he placed his Seat amongst the Lemnians, and taught them the manifold Use of Fire and Iron. Another Opinion was, that Juno herself, not. being able to endure the Sight of him, threw him down into the Sea, where he was nursed by Thetis and her Nymphs; though others make his Fall to be upon the Land, and that the Apes were his Nurses; Vulcan afterwarts not fotgetful of this Injury, made a Golden Chair, which he presented to his Mother, who no sooner fat down in it, but she was entangled by secret Bands, that without his Help she could have no Deliverance; others thought that Jupiter kicked him out of Heaven for attempting to rescue June out of his Hands, when she had conspired against him, and that he was a whole Day in falling.

Vulcan by the Egyptians was called Pthas, or Apthas, and Hephaistos by the Greeks, from his Brightness and

Burning:

Burning; the dusky and dark Lightning was ascribed to him, as the white to Minerva, and the red to Jupiter.

Being famous for his Workmanship in all Sorts of Metals, he had his most noted Forges at Lemnos, Lipara, and Sicil; there he made Bacchus a Crown to present to Ariadne, a Chariot for the Sun, and another for Mars, and the divine Armour of Achilles, described with so much Art by Homer, that the Figures on the Shield contain an inestimable Treasure of Learning; at the Request of Venus he made such Armour for her Son Eneas as rendered him invincible to all Encounters, and made his very Soul entertain a noble and warlike Disposition; upon his Buckler were described all the glorious Deeds and Adventures of his Successors, after a most artificial, prophetical and inimitable Manner.

As Lemnos was confecrated to Vulcan for the hot Force of the Earth, which is of much Use in Physick, going by the Name of Terra figiliata, and Lemnia, so Sicily, Strongyle and Lipara, were esteemed his Habita-

Sicily, Strongyle and Lipara, were esteemed his Habitations, because these Islands produce Alium, and there are a great many hot Baths and stery Eruptions in them. The internal Fires being stirred up into Flames by the subterraneous Winds, these and the adjacent lsles were thought to be the Habitations of Eolus. The Isle of Lipara, whose ancient Name was Meligunis, when a Colony of Cnidians was planted there, became very powerful, and was the Head of a great Dominion, extending its Conquests round about, dedicating many Spoils to

Apollo at Delphos.

In these Islands Vulcan continually made fresh Thunderbolts for Jupiter by the Assistance of the Cyclops, who were the Sons of Calus and Terra; the three most famous Workmen were Brontes, Steropes and Pyracmon, though the Cyclops were a hundred in Number; and therefore no Wonder if we find Argos at Work amongst the principal of them; they had each but one Eye, which was placed in the Middle of their Foreheads; they lived upon such Herbs and Fruits as sprung out of the Earth without Labour, and had no such Thing as Laws to con-

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trod them; they built the strong Walls of the City Mycenæ, as also those of Tyrinthe with rough Stones, the smallest being of more Weight than could be drawn by two Yoke of Oxen. The most ancient Story is, that as foon as the Cyclops were born, they were thrown into Tartarus, but that they were delivered by Jupiter, at the Intercession of Tellus, who had foretold his Victory over Saturn, and that having flain Campe, that was their Keeper, they came to enjoy the Light of the upper Regions, whereupon they made Pluto that Helmet which renders him invisible, and Neptune that Trident with which he shakes the Earth, and rules the Seas; and Jutiter that Thunder which terrifies both Gods and Mortals. The Mythologists say, that the Cyclops are the Vapours, which by the Influence of the Heavens are drawn out of the Earth and Sea, and floating in the Air, engender the Lightning and the Thunder.

Vulcan had two Wives, Aglaia, one of the Graces, and Venus, by whom he had no Children. But he had Ardalus, who made the Muses Grotto among the Trezenians, and was the Inventor of the Pipe called Tibia; Brotheus, who being reproached for the Deformity of his Countenance, threw himself into the Fire, rather than he would endure it any longer; Æthiops, who gave his Name to the Æthiopians, who before that were called Æthereans; Olenus, from whom a City in Bæotia was fo called; Æg ptus, from whence Ægypt; as hkewise Albion, Mergion, Periphenus, Acus, and several others; from his frequent Congresses with the Heroines and Goddesses.

He was likewise Father to Cacus, the vilest of Miscreants, who living worse than a Beast, upon human Flesh, in a dismal Cave, tormented all Italy with his Murders and Robberies, but was at last slain by Hercules upon the Mount Aventine. He had another Son called Caculus, who likewise lived by Plunder; whilst his Mother sat by the Fire a Spark sell into her Lap, upon which she grew big with Child; others say that the Shepherds sound this Caculus unburt in the Midst of the

Fire, as foon as he was born, from whence he was thought to be the Son of Vulcan: He was afterwards the

Founder of the City Pranefte

Erictbonius was another monstrous Son of Vulcan, or rather a chymical one; Vulcan having made Arms for the Gods in the Wars with the Giants, Jupiter, to gratify him, promised to grant him any Request; he desired that he might marry Minerva, which was granted, provided he could gain her Consent, but he was told beforehand that she had vowed Virginity: As she came one Day to Vulcan, to intreat him to make her some Armour, he would have ravished her; in the Struggle fell Eriabonius, whose Name comes from Contention and the Earth : Minerva nourished him in her Thigh, but afterwards gave him to Aglauros, Hersa and Pandrosus to be educated, but with a Caution that they should not look into the Coffer he was laid in, to see what was there. -The two eldest could not obey the Advice, but through Curiofity must be prying, and so ran mad, and broke their Necks from an high Tower, or were killed by a Serpent that lay in the Coffer with Eriahonius. He first found out the Use of Coaches to ride in, to hide the Deformity of his Legs, which were like Dragons. He was the fourth King of Athens, and governed with great Justice and Equity.

It may not be improper here to annex another Story, that relates wholly to the Chymists. Vulcan made a Dog of Brass, which was very beautiful; this he afterwards gave Life to, and made a Present of it to Jupiter, who gave it to Europa, she to Procris, who bestowed it upon her Husband Cephalus; and this was the Dog which Ju-

piter afterwards turned into a Stone.

Vulcan had a common Altar with Prometheus, who was much the elder of the two, and was esteemed to have been the Inventor of Fire, as Vulcan was of those Arta which depend upon it.

Vulcan was most expert in that Sort of Divination which was called Pyromancy, and was performed by Fire,

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as Nereus was the Inventor of Hydromancy, or that Divination made by Water.

He was reckoned amongst the Gods presiding over Marriage, from the Torches lighted by him to grace

the Solemnity.

It was a Custom in several Nations, after the gaining of a Victory, to gather the Arms of the Enemy into an Heap, and make a Sacrifice of them to Vulcan, in the Field of Battle.

At the Foot of the Mountain Ætna was a Temple erected, and a Grove planted to the Honour of Vulcan, where Dogs were kept, which would tear the Vicious in Pieces, if they offered to approach thither, but would

fawn upon fuch as were virtuous.

He had Variety of Festivals instituted to him: In the Feats called Protervia, the Romans run about with lighted Torches: At the Vulcania, living Creatures were thrown into the Fire to be burnt to Death to his Honour; the most proper Sacristic to him was a Lion, to represent the Fierceness and Rage of Fire, The Lampadophoria were Races performed to his Honour, in which the Contenders were to carry their Torches lighted to the Goal, ortherwise to desist with Disgrace; but if the Follower could overtake the Leader, howas by the Custom to dehver him his lighted Torch to proceed withal; which Allusion is not improperly applied to the Succession of Life, which follows in the Generations of Mankind.

The Egyptians painted Jupiter putting an Egg out of his Mouth, and Vulcan proceeding out of it, to represent the natural Heat diffused by Jupiter into all Creatures. Fulcan amongst the Historians is found to be the first of the Egyptian Kings that were worshipped as Gods; he had a most stately and magnificent Temple at Thebes, bailt by King Menes, with a Colossus of him before it that was seventy-sive Feet high. The Phanicians placed him amongst their Gods by the Name of Crysor, and gave him a far greater Extent of Power than that attributed to him by the Grecians: Both Phanicians and Egyptians thought him the Inventor of Fire; and that

a Thur derbolt falling upon a Tree, and fetting it on fire, he brought more Wood to it, and so continued the: Use of it amongst Mortals; they attributed the Lightning to him, as also fiery Eruptions. In short, they took him for the Patron of all Arts that required the Use of Fire, and more peculiarly of such as concerned the working of Metals.

CHAP. XXI.

Of VENUS, and her Attendants, HYME-NEUS, the CUPIDS, the GRACES, the HOURS, and ADONIS.

TENUS was the Goddess of Beauty, the Author of Neatness, Finery, Delight and Chearfulness, the was always accompanied by the Graces, the Hours, and the Cupids, and her Train was held up by Adonis her peculiar Favourite: Her Mantle was Purple powdered with Diamonds; her Ivory Charlot was drawn by Swams and Sying Cupids, sometimes by Swams and Bying Cupids, sometimes by Swams and By swams; the was crowned with Myrsle intermixed with Roses, that took their beautiful Colour stem her Blood. She often wore a flaming Torch in her Bosom, and had a Bow and Arrows tinged with Pleasure and Sweetness.

Phidias made her Statue of Ivory and Gold, with one Foot upon a Tortoife; Scophas made her riding upon a. He Goat: That of Praxiteles at Cnidos was of white Marble, half opening her Lips, and finiling. She was painted by Apelles just coming out of the Sea, and prefing the Water out of her Hair: This Picture was a Mater-piece of Art, and almost inestimable.

That Venus, who was born of the Sea, and the Foam.

It, was conceived in a great Shell, enriched with

Bearly

106 Of Venus, and ber Attendants.

Pearls of its own Production; in that same Shell, amid & a soft Froth, by the Assistance of Zephyrus, she sailed to the Island Cythera in the Ægean Sea, and from thence to C prus, where she arrived in the Month of April, and as soon as her Feet touched the Ground, Flowers sprang up immediately from under them; there she was received by the liora, or the Hours, who immediately braided her Hair with Gold, and then carried her up into Heaven. As she was born laughing, so Smiles and Pleasures beautised her Countenance, and made her acceptable to all the Deities, there being none of the Gods-but what defired her in Marriage; yet it was Vulcan's Fortune, tho he was the most unseemly and deformed, to obtain her by the Help of Jupiter, who advised him to put Poppy

into her Drink, and so intoxicate her. .

According to Tully there were four of the Name; the first the Daughter of Calum; the second she that sprang from the Foam of the Sea, and was Cupid's Mother; the third the Daughter of Jupiter and Dione, who married Vulcan, and on whom Mars begat Anteros; the fourth was of Syria or Tyrus, called Aftarie, who was married to Adonis. It is very probable that the first and fourth were the same as the Venue of Assyria, called Urania, or Cælestis, or the Heavenly, whose Worship passed from Babylon into Syria. The Temple of Venus Urania, at Ascalon in Phænicia, was the most ancient, for those in Cyprus and Cythera were built after that Model. Faphos, Amathus and Urania were Cities in the Isle of Cygrus, famous for her Worship; and as it is but a short Passage from Phanicia thither, and Venus being transported by Sea, she was not improperly said to spring from the Foam of it. In her Temple at Paphos all Sorts of Victims were allowed, if they were Males; but nothing was offered upon the Altar but pure Fire, which no Rain. could extinguish, although it lay open to the Air; and the Goddess was represented in the Form of a Globe, ending pyramidically. She was adored by the Arabians, as likewise by the Persians, who called her Mitra. In the Worship of Venus Urania were no Effeminacies or Impurities =

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purities; but she was represented in Armour, as guarded, and her Priestesses were Virgins. This sufficiently distinguishes her from the Pandemos, the Popularis, or common Venus, the Daughter of Japiter and Dione, to whom may be attributed the Love of Corporeal Pleasures; whereas the other delighted in nothing but a pure and chaste Love of Knowledge and Virtue, which raise the Heart, and revive the Ideas of Heavenly beauties in our Souls.

To the several Venus's were several Sorts of Sacrifices, but in those of the Celestial Venus no Wine was used, as neither in those of Mnomosine, the Muses, Aurora, the Sun, Moon and Nymphs. These were called Nephalias from their Sobriety, which was so great, that the Wood of Figs, Vines and Mulberries might not be used in them. Tho' afterwards Honey and Wine were permitted to be offered to the Nymphs, by the Delphic Oracle. A white Goat was a proper Sacrifice to Venus Pandemos, and a Heiser to the Celestial Venus. Nor was the Swine an ungrateful Offering, as seeming to revenge her upon that Creature for the Death of Adonis.

There is a noted Story of Venus, concerning the Judgment which Paris the Son of Priam gave in her Favour. It happened that at the Marriage of Pelus to Thesis, the Goddess Defordia not being invited, threw in a Godess Apple, on which was written that it should be given to the Fairest; the three Pretenders to it were Jano, Pallar and Venus; and Justier made Paris, who then kept Sheep upon the Mountain Ida, to be their Judge; the sirst would have bribed him with Empire, the second with Wisdom, but the third profered him the most beautiful Woman in the World; the Youth chose Beauty, and gave the Prize to Venus, who in Performance of her Promise obtained Helena for him, which was the Occasion of much War and Blood-shed.

Venus, as well as the other Gods. referred any Indigmities that were offered to her, and punished them with equal Severity.

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The Propatides were Women that denied Fams to be a Goddels; whereupon she rendered them so impudent, that they became Prostitutes; so that utterly deserting their Modesty, their very Shape and Countenance were hardened into Flints.

Another Instance was in Atalanta, the Daughter of King Schanus, no less famous for Beauty than her Swiftnes; the retired into the Woods of Manalus, a Mountain in Arcadia, because the Oracle had told her that Marriage would be fatal to her; but she was followed thither, by Crowds of Lovers, to whom at last the gave this Condition, that she would marry any one that could out run her; but that the Vanquished must suffor such a Death as she would put him to: Notwithstanding many fad Examples, Hipponenes resolved to undertake the Enterprize, for Vonus had given him three golden Apples, out of the Garden of the Hesperides, and advised him how to manage them: They began the Race; when Atalanta had almost overtook him, he threw down an Apple, whose Beauty entited her so far, that the turned out of the Way to take it; he made Use of the second and Third in the same Manner, and whils she was bussed in taking them up, he reached the Goal, and had the Lady as the Prize of his Victory; but Hippomenes, eager on the Thoughts of Love, forgot to pay due Offerings to his Benefactres: Whereupon Venus fo refented. it, that she inflamed them with such impatient Desires, that they lay together in the Temple of Cybela, who enraged at the Profanation, turned them into Lions.

It is impossible that the Goddess of Love should not feel the Essets of that Passion: There are therefore many

Stories amongst the Poets relating to that Matter.

By Anchijes the had Eneas; by Neptune or Butes the had Eryx, who was strangled by Hercules, as they were wrestling together; the had likewise a Daughter called Meligunis: According to some Authors, the was Mother to Suadela, the Goddess of Persuasion. She and Mars were Parents to Timor and Palior, that is Fear and

3. By Sol she had Elestryon and five other Sons;

put



but there is no Mention made of any Offspring that she had by Vulcan. She had several others, of whom there

will be Occasion to speak hereafter.

As the other Gods, so Venus had many Tit'es; she was called Cypria, Cytheria, Paphia, from those Places; Idalia and Acidalia, from a Mountain in Cyprus, and a Fountain in Bacita; and Erycina, from a Mountain in Sicily, where Eneas built a magnificent and samous Temple to her Honour; she was called Armaia, because when the Sparian Women salled out of their Town, which was befreged by the Massenium, and beat them; their Husbands, who were ignorant of it, went out to fight, and met their Wives returning from the Pursuit; the Men believing them to be Enemies, made themselves ready to encounter them, but found themselves agreeably deceived, and that they had gained an unexpected Conquest.

Apaturia, or the Deceiver, was a Name given her from those little Fallacies that Love is subject to; as like-wife Melanis, from the Darkness of the Night, which

favours the Intrigues of Lovers.

There was a Temple at Rome dedicated to Venus Calva, because when the Gauls possessed themselves of that City, with the Womens Hair there were Ropes made for Engines. She had likewise a Temple by the Name of Verticordia, denoting the Power of Love to change the Hearts, and ease the Minds of Men from all Cares that oppress them; therefore when there was any Difference between Hushand and Wise, they used to appear before her, and never failed of finding some Means for a Reconciliation.

There was a Venus at Rome called Libitina. in whose Temple were fold all Things necessary for Burials. There was likewise a Venus Sepulchratis at Delphos, where by Magic Spells they conjured up the Dead. Herodotus mentions a People, called Androgini, who said that the Art of Divining with a Hasse Wand was taught them by

Venus.

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When the had the Title of Victrix, the was reprefented leaning on a Shield, and carrying Victory in her Right Hand, and a Sceptre in her Left; fometimes with an Head-piece of Steel in one Hand, and in the other the Apple which was adjudged to her by Paris.

Some Authors say that Venus was of both Sexes, and near Amaibus in Cyprus she had a Statue with a Beard

When Venus went to receive the Apple from Paris, she was attended by Hymenæus, the Loves and the Graces; it may not be improper therefore here to give an Account of them, as likewise of the Hours, and Adonis, all of

them her inseperable Companions.

Hymenæus, the God presiding over Marriage, and the Protector of Virgins, was the Son of Bacchus and Venus Urania, born in Attica, where he used to rescue Virgins carried away by Thieves, and restore them to their Parents. He was of a very fair Complexion, crowned with the Amaricus, or the fweet Marjoram, and sometimes with Roses; in one Hand he carried a Torch, in the other a Veil of a Flame Colour, to represent the Blushes of a Virgin. Maids newly married offered Sacrifice to him, as they did also to the Goddes Concordia.

Cupid was a great God, and one of the most ancient Deities, who had no Parents; for after Chaos, Terra and Tartarus, arese Cupid or Eros, the most beautiful of all of them, grateful both to Gods and Men, being their Comfort, and the Subduer of their fierce Minds and stubborn Passions. There is another Account, that Chaos, Nox, Erebus and Tartarus were in being; but no Earth, Air, or Heaven; when Nox, by the Help of a spirituous Breath, produced an Egg; which being hatched under her sable Feathers and Instuence, brought forth the amiable Eros, who soared immediately with golden Wings throughout the whole Universe.

Not to recount the several Parents of Cupid; as that Porus, the God of Counsel and Plenty, being drunk, begat him of Penia, the Goddess of Powerty; or that he was the Son of Calus and Terra, or Zephyrus and Flora;

it is sufficient, that the Cupid here spoken of always accompanies Venus, either as a Son, or a Servant. As there were two Venus's, so there were two Cupids; the first called Eros the Son of Jupiter and Venus, the Encourager of a Celestial Love, which imprints that Spirit in Nature itself, from whence arises the Harmony of the Elements, and the Copulation of Animals: The other Cupid was named Anteros, the Son of Venus and Mars, a vulgar Deity, whose Followers are Drunkenness, Sorrow, and Contention: He is likewise the God who revenges slighted Love. They both of them are Boys naked, winged, and blinded, armed with a Bow, Arrows, and a Torch; they have two Darts of different Natures, one Golden, which procures Love, the other Leaden, which causes Hatred.

Cupid is painted crowned with Roses, with a Rose in one Hand, and a Dolphin in the other; sometimes standing close by Fortune, sometimes between Hercules and Mercury, to let us see that Love is most prevalent when

it is attended on by Eloquence and Valour.

The Graces or Charities, the constant Attendants on Venus, are three, named Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, or else Phrasuba, Euphrosyne, and Ægiale, the Daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, or Eurynomea or Autonoe; but others fay they were the Daughters of Venus and Liber. They were represented young, beautiful, and with fine Hair and smiling Countenances; they have Wings upon their Feet, and are naked; if they are clothed, it is with fine thin Stuff, and loofe flowing Garments; they always hold one another by the Hand. This Picture, according to the Mythologists, shews that Favours are always agreeable for their Noveky, and for the Dispatch in doing them; that the Memory of them should always hast fresh and Delightful, that they should be without Disuse or Dissimulation, but always free and unconfrained: They are to hold one another interchangeably by the Hands, because amongst Friends there should be a perpetual Intercourse of Kindness and Assistance.

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The Lacedamonians knew but two Graces, that they called Clito and Phaena. The Albenians likewise had but two, who were Auro and Hegemo: According to-Homer, the youngest of them, named Aglaia, was married to Vulcan. When Faith, H. nesty, and Justice left this lower World, the Graces likewise went up with them to Heaven.

Eteocle, the King of the Orchomenians, was the first that dedicated a Temple to them; for they often used to come into his Country, to bathe in the Fountain Acidaius.

These Graces accompany the Muses and Mercury, as well as Venus; for where Learning, Eloquence and Love are conjoined, there will never be wanting true Joy, Health and Contentment; and where Good-will, Concord, and Bounty meet, there Thalia with a flourishing Estate, Aglaia with Splendor and Glory, and Euphresyna with true Joy and Comfort, will always be present.

The Horæ were not only Nurses to Venus, but the perpetual Companions of the Graces: they were three Sisters, Enomia, Dicè, and Eirene, the Daughters of Jupiter and Themis; they were born in the Spring, had chearful Countenances, and delighted in the beautiful Ornaments of the Meadows that came forth in that Season; they trod softly, and went extremely slow, and always brought fomething new with them wherever they came: They kept the Gates of Heaven, and could make fair or cloudy Weather, according to their own Pleasure; they were Admirers of Industry, and took Care of such as were diligent and studious.

Adonis was a beautiful young Shepherd, the Son of Eynaras King of Cyprus, and his Daughter Myrrba, who used to be much on the Mountain Libanus, whither Venus often descended to meet him; Mars envied this Rival, and therefore turning himself into the Shape of a Wild-Boar, one Day as Aconis was hunting, struck him into the Groin with his Tusk and killed him. As Venus heard his tlying Voice, and hasted to his Assistance; the pricked her Foot with a Thora, and the Blood fall-

ing

ing upon the Rose, turned it from a Lilly Colour to a Carnation; the Goddess laid his Body in fost Lettuce, and bewailed his Death after an usual Manner, and changed his Blood, which was shed on the Ground, into the Flower called the Anemone. Venus after this went herself into Hell, where the obtained of Proferpine that Adonis might be with her fix Months in the Heavens, and that he should remain the other six Months in the infernal Regions. Adonis was worshipped at Aibens, where there were Festivals called Adonia instituted to him; as likewife at Alexandria, where his Image used to be carried in great State about the City; but the greatest Solemnity was in Syria, where one Day there were mighty Lamentations made for the Loss of him, and as much rejoicing the next, when it was pretended that Letters came, importing that he was alive, and taken up into Heaven.

By Adonis, the Mythologists mean the Sun, who dusing the Signs of the Summer is with Venus; that is, with the Earth we inhabit; but during the other six is in a Manner absent from us; or else Corn is represented by Adonis, which is hid six Months under Ground before the Time of Harvest approaches. Adonis is faid to be killed by the Roan, that is, the Winter; when his Beams are of no Force to expel the Cold, which is the Enemy of Adonis and Venus, that is, Beauty and Presentation.

But to return more particularly to Venus: Bacchus was her Asmour-bearer, the Spring and Zephyrus were her Harbingers, the Rose and Myrtle were facred to her, because they are extremely beautiful, and she was crowned with the latten, when she gained her Victory over the other two Goddesses.

Venus rendered Berenice immortal; she was a Queen of Egypt, Wise of Ptolomeus Euergetes, her own Brother, who vowed her Hair to Venus if her Husband returned safe from an Expedition he had made into Asia. This Hair she consecrated, and laid up in the Temple of that Goddess, who took it into Heaven, and changed it

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into seven Stars, that appear in the Form of a Triangle at the Tail of the Lion.

Venus long before this had desided her Son Eneas, by purifying his Body, and anointing it with a Divine Perfume, and dipping his Lips in Netter and Ambrofia. Thus he became a God, whom the Romans called Indigis, and dedicated Shrines, Altars and Festivals to him.

Venus is reckoned among the Gods that were favourable to Mariners; she was likewise called Hortenfus, because she looks after the Production of Seeds and Plants

in Gardens.

This Goddess was numbred amongst the Deities presiding over Marriages, who were Jupiter Adulus, June
Adulia, Venus Suadela, and Diana. Now because their
proper Offices were assigned to every God, when Venus
was wounded by Diomedes in the Trojan War, Jupiter
reproves her very justly for attempting to break in upon
Mars's Province, and tells her, Marriages were the
Things she ought to be employed in; as she was in this
Station, Jupiter gave her a Girdle, called Cessus, of various Colours, being composed of good Nature, sweet
Temper, soft Expressions, Persuasions, Delight, little
Intrigues, intermixed with Loves and Graces. She is
thought by the Poets to be of so easy a Disposition, that
she could forgive the Perjuries of Lovers that have sworn
by her Deity.

The Power of Venus was thought to be universal; and there is none of the Gods, not Jupiter himself excepted, but what has been forced to submit to her Commands; the Heaven and all the Elements were produced by her, and therefore must obey her; that the vast Weight of the World, and the Contexture of the Universe, were supported by her, to whom even the Fates themselves

became subservient.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Of HEBE and GANIMEDE.

In E B E, according to Homer, was the Daughter of Juniter and Juno; but her Birth is otherwise related by the Generality of Authors. Juno being invited by Apollo to an Entertainment in the Palace of Jupiter, amongst other Things, she was most pleased with some Wild Lettuces that were set before her, of which she eat heartily, and by that Means, though before she was barren, she instantly conceived, and afterwards brought forth a Daughter called Hebe. Jupiter was so extremely delighted with the Child for her Beauty, that he made her the Goddess of Youth, and gave her the Office of being his Cup-bearer, in which Office she always appeared with as Garland of various Flowers; but it so happened that as Jupiter was seasting amongst the Ethiopians, Hebe chanced to slip and get a Fall, which gave Occasion to some of the Guests there present to smile. Jupiter could not endure the least Thought of Indecency, and therefore resolved to displace her.

At that Time Tros, who was the King of the Trojans, had three Sons, Ilus, Affaracus and Ganimede; the latter, as Xenephon tells us, was a young Man of Abundance of Difcretion, Prudence and Counfel, not without an external Beauty agreeable to his inward Virtues; he was therefore by the Gods thought worthy of becoming their Companion. Jupiter took their Advice, and fent his faithful Minister the Eagle, who found him just leaving his Flock of Sheep, and going to hunt in the Mountain Ida, and brought him unhurt by his Talons into the Celestial Regions, where being placed amongst the Stars, and turned into the Sign Aquarius, he attends upon Jupiter

at his Banquets with flowing Cups of Nectar.

Afterwards when Hercules, having performed all his Labours, was takn up into Heaven, by the Consent of Jupiter

Jupiter, Hebe was married to him with great Solemnity; the Athenians therefore confectated a common Altar to both of them: She was had in the greatest Honour among the Sicyonians, where she had a famous Temple built to her by the Name of Dia; she had likewise a Temple at Corinth, which was a Sanctuary for all Fugitives. Hebe had a Son by Hercules called Aniceius, and a Daughter named Alexiare.

Some Mythologists fay, that the Gods are so delighted with the Wisdom and Innocence that they find in the Souls of some Persons, that they are desirous of taking them into Heaven, for their more immediate Service as approaching nearest to their Nature; and that the young Prince Ganimede being taken away or killed by Tantalus, for which his Brother Ilus made War with him afterwards, or else being unfortunately missing as he was hunting; for the Consolation of his Kindred, it was not im-

properly said that he was taken up into Heaven.

Others apply the Story to a Physical Interpretation; stebe is the Daughter of June, because by the happy Temperature of the Air, all Sorts of Trees and Herbs produce their Buds and Flowers, and consequently appear in Youth and Beauty; but when Hebe slips, that is, when the Flowers sade, and the Leaves drop, then it is sating the should be removed. Ganimede therefore, which is the Winter, then takes Place, and is not without his peculiar Use and Agreeableness; since without the prudent Provision that he makes in the Bowels of the Earth, the Spring might in vain be expected. Now the Winter being attended with frequent Rains, it is not improper that Ganimede should be thought to be turned into the Sign Aquarius.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of MERCURY.

Man, with yellow Hair, quick and lively Eyes, and a chearful Countenance, having Wings fixed to his Hat and Shoes, which had the proper Names of Petasiss and Talaria. The Caduceus or Rod that he held in his Hand was winged, and bound about with two Serpents, one Male, the other Female; his Face is painted sometimes half black and half bright, because he converses as well with the Infernal as the Celestial Deities; he has often a Purse in his Hand, and a Goat or Cock standing by him: The Egyptians used to represent him with the Head of a Dog, there being nothing more sagacious than that Creature.

There were several Mercuries amongst the Ancients, but all their Actions were attributed to him that was the Son of Jupiter and Maia, the Daughter of Atlas; be was born upon the Top of the Mountain Cyllene in Arcadia, and was brought up there, where he had afterwards a magnificent Temple built to his Honour. Juno gave him Suck in his Infancy; but as he took the Breast too greedily, some of it fell upon the Heavens, and made that Stream which is called the Milky

Way.

He was no fooner born but bufy; his Birth happened in the Morning, he made a Harp and could play upon it by Noon, and had stolen Apollo's Cattle before it was Night; being taken into Vulcan's Arms, he robbed him of his working Tools; and the same Day having overcome Cupid with wrestling, and Venus making much of him after his Victory, he stole her Cestus, as he had done Jupiter's Seepire, and would have done the same by his Thunder, but that it was too hot for him. Whilst he was stealing Apollo's Cattle, no one saw him but a Shepherd

herd called Battus, to whom he gave a Cow not to discover him; afterwards changing his Shape, to try his Fidelity he proposed a much greater Reward, if he would tell him the Place whither they were driven: Battus yielded to the Temptation, upon which Mercury discovering himself, changed him into the Index or Touch-stance.

Mercury was the most vigilant of the Gods, the Multitude of his Offices and Business not suffering him to

take any Rest, even in the Night-time.

Mercury used to prepare all Things sitting for the Reception and Banquet of Jupiter; and before Ganimede was taken into Henven, he had the Place of his Cupbearer.

He used to carry all the Commands of Jupiter, and from thence was commonly called the Messey of the Gods, and as such he presided over Gross Ways and High Roads, where the Grecians and Romans used to place their Hermae, or Statues of Mercury. These Hermae were commonly of Marble, sometimes of Brass, without either Arms or Feet, the Whole from the Head downwards being of a square Figure; the Hermathenae were Statues of the same Figure but the Head represented Mercury and Minerwa both together, because Learning seems an unprofitable Treasure without Eloquence.

Mercury is invoked amongst the terrestrial Gods, together with Tellus and Pluto. Some thought he had three Heads, from his Power in Heaven, Sea, and Earth, or because he had three Danghters by Hecate: It was his Office to attend upon dying Men, to unloose their Souls from their Bodies, and conduct them to the Infernal Regions; and when Souls had compleated their full Time in the Elysian Fields, he brought them to Life

again, and placed them in new Bodies.

He was the Inventor of Weights, Measures, and Contrads, and the whole Art of buying, selling and bartering, being himself the God of Markets, Merchandize and Gain, whether lawful or unlawful, expected or unexpected, as proceeding either from Chance or Industry.

At

At Rome therefore upon the fifteenth of May, the Month so called from his Mother, the Merchants kept a Beaft to Mercury, when they facrificed a Sow to him, sprinkled themselves with Water out of his Fountain, and prayed that he would prosper their Trade, and forgive their Cheating. He was called Agerains from the Markets, and Dolins from the Deceit and Treachery often used in Merchandizing.

The Invention of the Art of Thisving was attributed to Mercury; and the Ancients used to paint him upon their Doors, that he being the God of Thieves, might

keep out others.

He was a God much adored by the Shepherds, who thought he could preserve them from Thieves, or at least help them to increase their Flocks, by stealing from other

People.

Mercury was the God of Rhetoricians and Orators; being himself the Inventor of Letters, and excellent in the Art of Speaking, so that the Ancients seigned he was fixed to the Ears of Men by golden Chains, and so could lead them whither he pleased: This made him most proper and skilful in making Truces, Peace, and Leagues; nor did he do this good Office only amongst Men, but he was the Arbitrator of Peace and War between the Gods, when any Differences happened amongst them. The Caducent of Mercury was thought to contribute much to Peace; the Feciales were esteemed the Heralds that declared Wars, and the Caduceatores were they that ended them.

Mercury, together with Hercules, prefided over the Art of Wrefiling, and all those Arts which exercise the Body; for it was thought most proper that Strength and Prudence should be joined together, and so contribute to one another's mutual Assistance.

Dreams were thought to be consecrated to Mercury,

and that he could best interpret them.

His Skill in Musick was very great; he first found out the three Tones, the Treble, Basi, Mean or Tener; he gave gave his Harp to Apollo, who in Requital presented him with the Caduceus.

He first observed the Course of the Stars and Planers, and reduced the Days and Years into a certain Order; he taught the Theban Priests that Astrology, Philosophy and Theology, of which they were such excellent Masters; for he was thought to have been the same with Hermes Trismegistus who was the first that laid the Foundation of Knowledge amongst the Egyptians, instructing them in the Causes of natural Productions, and the sacred Rites of their Religion.

He was reckoned the fourth of the Samethracian Gods in the Mysteries of the Cabiri, by the Name of Cafmillus; wherever he came, by the Harmony of his Voice, the Eloquence of his Speech, his graceful Mien and decent Behaviour, he persuaded Mankind to a regular, dif-

creet, and moral Way of living,

He had several Children, as Pan, the Large, Dolops, Echion, Caicus, who gave his Name to a River in Mysia, Erix, Bunus Pharis, and many others, but one of the most remarkable was Hermaphroditus, who was born to him by Venus; he was a Youth very modest and very beautiful; at the same. Time Salmacis was a Nymph of the fame Woods, where he used to divert himself with Hunting: She made several Advances towards him, but full was repulsed; at last lying hid by the Fountain where he bathed himself, she leaped into the Water, and embracing him, begged of the Gods that both their Bodies might be made one, which was granted : Hermaphroditus was amazed to find this Change, but prayed that some other Person might be like him; he obtained his Request; for whosoever washed in that Fountain called Salmacis. in the Country of Caria, became an Hermaphrodise, or Androg yous, that is, had both Sexes, being Male as well

Upon imminent Dangers, Persons that escaped used to sacrifice a Culf with Milk and Honey to Mercury; the Tongues of his Victims used to be thrown into the Fire, to conclude the Ceremony, and this was a Custom that

that came from the Megarensis; the Colin and German used to appeare him with human Sacrifices,

CHAP. XXIV.

Of MINERVA.

VICERO mentions five of that Name; one the Mother of Apollo, the fecond brought forth by the Nile, and worshipped in the City of Sai; the third was the that came armed out of Jupiter's Brain; the fourth the Daughter of Jupiter and Corroba, the Daughter of Oceanus, who invented Chariots with four Wheels; the fifth was the Daughter of Pallas, whom she killed, because he would have ravished her: She was described with Wings to her Fect in the fame Manner as Mercury: The second was the most ascient; but she that we intend to speak of is the third. The Phanicians had their Minerva, who was the Daughter of Saturn, and they attributed to her the Invention of Arts and Arms; the Lybians thought her the Daughter of Neptune and the · Lake Triton, though Jupiter afterwards adopted her for his Daughter: The Athenians were much devoted to her Worship, and she had been adored amongstethat People before Arbens itself was built by Cecrops: When they arrived at their Glory, they built a stately Temple for her by the Name of Parthenis, or the Virgin, in which they fet up her Statue thirty-nine Feet high, made of Gold and lyory by the Hands of Phidias. The Rhodians were the first that offered her Sacrifices, because the taught them to cast such huge Statues as they called Coloffus's: The Romans were not without a famous Temple to her upon the Mount Aventine. Her Pealls were called Minervalia, or Quinquatria; they were celebrated for five Days together in March; the had fometimes her Altaes in common common with *Vulcan*, fometimes with *Mercury*; her Sacrifice was a white *Heifer* that had never been yoked.

As to her Birth, when Jupiter saw that Juno was barren, through Grief he struck his Forehead, and after three Months brought forth Minerva: Upon the Day she was born it rained Gold in Rbodes, and this is looked upon as a mighty Mystery by the Chymist; as soon as she was born she came into Lybia, the Country whose Heat shews it to be the nearest to Heaven; there she saw the Beauty of her own Countenance in the Waters of the Lake Triton, and from thence took her belowed Name of Tritonis.

She resolved upon a perpetual Virginity, and therefore resused the Courtship of Vulcan. She deprived Lirestas of his Eye-sight, because he saw her bathing in the Fountain Helicon; but his Mother Chariety by there Petitions, obtained that the Perspecarity of his Mind might compensate that Defect, by having the Gift of Prophecy granted to him; her Severity was no less to Modula, who had been revished by Neptune in her Temple; for the changed her Hair that was of a golden Colour into Snakes, because it had tempted him to se wicked an Action, and caused all those that looked upon the afterwards to be turned into Stories.

She was extremely jeulous, left any one thould pretend to excel her in any Art. The unfortuning dructus, a young Lady of Lydia, experienced it; for the challenged Minerwa in the Art of Spinning, who tore her Work, and fruck her with her Spindle, upon which the hanged

herself, and was turned into a Spider.

She has different Names from her Invention of divers Arts, as that of Spinning and Weaving, making Oil, which is useful in all Sorts of Operations; of Musick, especially the Pipe; of building Castles, over which she is said to preside; her Image used to be placed upon the Gates of Cities, whereas the Image of Marx was seen up in the Suburba; for Weapons are to be used against the Enemy absoad, but at home the State aught to be governed by good Counsels and Prudence.

She

She had the Name of Glaucopis from her Eyes, which were of a green Colour mixed with white; but others think she had it from the Terror and formidableness of her Mien.

Minerva represents Wisdom, that is, kilful Knowledge joined with discreet Practice, and comprehends the Understanding of the noblest Arts, the best Accomplishments of the Mind, together with all Virtues, but more

especially that of Chastity.

The Palladium was a Statue of Pallas, which fell down from Heaven, and was carefully preserved in Troy, it being thought that while that was fafe the City could no be taken. Diomedes and Ulyfis creeping through some subterraneous Passage, stole it out of the Temple; but some are of Opinion that this which they took was not the true one, but one like it, and that the other remained till Eneas bore it away with him into Italy, and deposited it at Law nium, from whence it was carried to Rome, and placed in the Temple of Westa. When that Temple happened to be burnt, Motellus, a poble Roman, rushed in amongst the Flames, and brought forth this Palladium, but it was with the Loss of his Eyes; to recompense which the Romans gave him a Privilege, which no one ever had before, to come in his Chariot to the Senate, that his Misfortune might be mitigated by the Honour done to fo resolute and glorious an Action.

Of MARS.

ARS was the Son of Juno, who being concerned that Jupiter should have his Daughter Minerva without her Help, was resolved to see if she might not have some Offspring, without any Communication with

her Husband; the therefore went to Oceanus for Advice, but in her Journey met with Flora, who entertained her, and shewed her the Flower in the Oleanus Fields, which was proper for her Purpose; for the no sooner touched it with the Tips of her Fingers, but site conceived by the Smell, and brought forth Mars the God of Battles.

They who will not allow Mars to be Son of June alone, fay he was the Son of Jupiter and June, or of Jupiter and Erys. There, that is, Fierceness, was his Nurse and he had his Education amongst the Northern and barbarnus Nations of the Septians, who worshipped no

other God befides him.

Mars is often described on Horseback with a Whip and Spear, but more generally riding with all his Arms offensive and desensive about him, on a high Charles drawn by two surious Creatures in the Shape of Harles, called Terror and Fear; Distord goes before him in that tered Garments, and Clamour and Anger come behind; and Fame, full of Eyes, Ears, and Tongues, seads the Procession.

Bellona the Goddels of War, (whether hie be his Sister, Wife, or Daughter, is uncertain,) Mives his Chariot with a bloody Whip in her Hand; she is painted in Armour, with a dreadful Countenance, holding a lighted Torch, and sometimes a Trumpet, and instead of Hair she has Snakes clotted with Gote. In her Sacrifices, called Bellonaria, her Priests used to facrifice to her in their own Blood, cutting their Shoulders, and running about with their drawn Swords, as being mad and transported with their drawn Swords, as being mad and transported which stood a Pillar called Bellica, from whence the Herald threw a Spear when he proclaimed War against any Nation.

Mari being of a fierce, violent, and impatient Temper, could not long tarry in any fixed Station, but, roving about from one Place to another in his Fury, filled, all Places with Sorrows and Calamities; but he himself could not avoid the Effects of Anger; for Homer introduces him in the Trojan War as being wounded by Diomedes.

From

From this Inconstancy of Temper, and Love of Rambling, there happened to be sewer of his Actions transmitted by the Poets to Posterity, than of most of the other Deities; they cannot say that he had any certain or lawful Wife, excepting one Nerione; but his Amours were various, and produced him many Children; as Enomars, Ascalaphus, and Bisson; his Son Chalybs gave his Name to a Nation; so Bythis to Bythinia; Thrax to Thracia; Tmolus to the Mountain; not to mention Pylus, Parthenopaus Strymon, Euenus, Calydon, and several others.

One of his most notorious Intrigues was with Venus, the Wife of Vulcan, with whom he had frequent Meetings; he was most afraid of being discovered by the Sun, who fees all Things, and therefore fet a Youth called AleAryon or Gallus, to give him Notice of his Approach. It happened that the Boy fell afleep, and so the Sun espied them together, and informed Vulcan of the whole Matter; the cunning Smith contrived an iron Net so finely, that upon their next Meeting it might fall down and inclose them in Bands that were inextricable; upon his Pretence of going to Lemnos, the Lovers foon gave him an Opportunity of accomplishing his Design. Vulcan having caught them, exposed them to the Censures and Languer of all the Gods, till at last they were released at the Intercession of Neptune; as for Alestryon, Mars changed him into a Cock, which, to retrieve his own Fault, gives a constant Notice of the Sun's Approach by his Crowing.

By the Nymph Bystonis he had a wicked Son named Tereus, King of Thrace, who married Progne the Daughter of Pandon, King of Asbens. She had a Sister of admirable Beauty called Philomela, and being desirous to see her; intreated her Husband to setch her into Thrace: He complied, went to Athens, and by her Father's Leave carried Philomela to see her Sister; by the Way he falls in Love with her, even to Distraction, and, being refused his Request, ravished her, cuts out her Tongue, and incloses her in a strong Tower; she found Means there to describe the whole Story in Embroidery, which she

sent to Progne: The Wise enraged, first releases Philomela, then murders her Son Itys, and sets Part of him before her Husband to eat, which he doing, the discovers the Villany: Terens runs after the two Sisters with his drawn Sword; but by the Pity of the Gods, Philomela was changed into a Nightingale, Progne to a Swallow; Itys became a Pheasant, and Terens took the Shape of a Lapung.

Mars is said to have been born in Thrace, and that he had a more constant Residence there than in any other Place; they offered human Sacrifices to him, and so they did at Lemnos, Mars being remarkable not only for his Inconstancy but his Swiftness, the Lacedamonians wied to shackle the Feet of his Image, that he might not

fly from them.

The flercest and most revenous Creatures were consecrated to him; as the Horse for his Vigour, the Wolf for his Rapaciousness and Perspicacity, the Dog for his Vigilance; the Cock, the Pye, and the Vulture, were the Birds he delighted in; he did not use to be crowned with the Boughs of any Trees, they being rather supposed to be destroyed by him; but with Grass, either because it is thicker in such Places as have been irrigated with human Blood, or because it grows in Towns which War leaves without Inhabitants. He was always an Enemy to Minerua the Goddess of Wilson and Arts, because in Time of War they are trampled on as well as Learning and Justice.

His Altars were erected under the same Roof with those of Venus, to express the happy influences those two Stars pour upon Children when they meet in

their Nativities.

Mars was much esteemed by the Romans, who had their Beginning from him, Romulus their Founder being his Son; the ancient Latins gave him the Title of Salifubfulus, from dancing or leaping, because his Temper is very unconstant, sometimes inclining to this Side, and sometimes to the other; they likewise gave him the Name of Communis, seeing the Issue of Battles is uncertain.

tain, and the Chance dubious. Nor was he the only God of Battles, for they used to reckon Bellona, Visioria, Sol, Luna, and Pluto, amongst the Number of their war-like Deities.

The Salii were the Priests of Mars, so called from their Daners; they were instituted by Numa, who, upon a great Plague in Rome, having implored the Divine Affistance, had a small Brass Buckler called Ancile, fent him from Heaven; he was advised by the Nymph Egeria and the Majes to keep it carefully, the Fate of the Empire depending upon it, as being a fure Pledge of the Protection of the Gods, and their Affection to the Romans; he therefore made eleven more so very like, that they could not be distinguished; which were delivered to the Care of the twelve Salii, Priests chosen out of the noblest Families, to be laid up in the Temple of Mars, upon whose yearly Festival, on the First of March, they were carried about the City with much Solemnity, dancing, clashing their Bucklers, and finging Hymns to the Gods: They were answered by a Chorus of Virgins dreffed like themselves, who were chosen to affift them upon that Occasion; the Festival was ended with a fumptuous Feast, which, by Way of Eminency, was called Saliaris Cana.

Augustus built him a Temple with the Title of Ulter, or the Revenger. He had vowed it to him, when he implored his Assistance against those who had slain Julius Cajar, and penformed it with great Magnificence when he returned home Conqueror. Mare is described upon the Roman Medals holding a Spear called Quiris; from Whence he had the Name of Quirinus Pater.

Mars having killed Malierbothus, the Son of Nepsune, for violating the Chastity of his Daughter Alappe, Nepsune accused him of murder before that Tribunal of the twelve Gods; where he was acquitted having fax Votes for him, the Custom of the Place being always, to be favourable to the Accused. The Place in Athens where this Judgment was pronounced, has been since erected into a famous Court of Judicature, noted for its Impartiality

similar unit folice, called Arespany, or the Rock, of Mess on Mars, and the Judges from thence took the Name of Atopayies; they fuffered no Eloquence to be used in their Pleadings before them, and always gave their Sentence in the Dark, and in Writing 1000

Mehr, samongh the Historians, is faid so bethe first Boinde that invented the Discipling of War, and the Borming of Armies, and therefore is thought to be the fame with Nimead or Boles among thithe Affiriant. By some his man taken for the Sun and Some People of Spain indered an Image of him, whole Head was addrned with Sun-beams,

It is not without Caufe that the Fathers of the Church. laugh at the Gentiles who made Mars their God, who was not only a Murderer, but also unjud, impious, mad, and perfidious, according to Homer's Description of him, who was detained Prisoner by Vulcan for his Adultery, and wounded by the Hand of Diomedes, though they referenced the

Of the Muses.

HE Mufes were the Daughters of Jupiter and Maemofyne, though fome think them anticienter than Jupiter, and that they were the Daughters of Calling At first they were reckoned no more than three? Mneme. Acide, and Melete, that is, Memory, Singing, and Meditalien; others had a fourth called Thelxiope . Homer and · Hefod recison their Number to be nine. They were born in the Mountain Pieris, and they were educated by Eupheme.

The Mujes were the Goddesses that presided over all Sacred Banquets, where Solemnities and Luftrations were

used =

affed; dlinth, Try, Dancer, Singing, Love, and Mustialr, were under their Protection: In thors, they were the Inventors, and had the Government of all Stienes ingeneral, as well as Poetry and Musick.

But, more perticularly: According to Callimachung. Calliope found out Numbers fitting for Heroick Poetry, Clio adapted her's to the Harp, Euterpe raised her Moich to Tragedy, Malponene softened her's with the Lutay and Terpfichore delighted in the Airs of the Flure; Brate sung the Hymns to the Cade, whilst Polymnia added Harmony to all their Performances; Urania described the Mations of the Stars and Heavens, and Thalia was pleased to imitate the Actions of Mankind, so as thence to raise adelightful Comedy.

These Goddess were Comforters in Adversity, and Inciders to knonourable Actions, by raising up the Spikes to War, and recording the Bravery of the Penformance of they were the Encouragers of Virtue, at the same Time that they restrained the Mind from unlawful Pleasures. Of this Kind were the ancient Greek Poets, and Honor ealls them the Masters and Carrestors of the Manners and he says therefore, that when Agamemon parted from Clytemassira, he left one of these Poets with her, who by reciting the Prasses of virtuous Women, might encourage in her the same Motives to Constancy; and that Egistibus coulds never prevaintill be had destroyed the good a Counsellor. Jopas, in his Song at Dido's Banquest, rescounted the Factor of the Heroes, and Achiller himself was sound playing upon the Harp, and doing the same. Thing, when the Heraddi insought Rim a Message from Agamemon.

From Agantamen.
Sometimes the Subject of the ancient Poem was the Francisco of the World, and the wonderful Force of the Elements, as in these Verses, which Appliedorus has recorded to have been sung before the Argonauts; even the Lovers of Penelope, though it might have been otherwise expected from Persons of their Character, had nothing sang before them, but the Labours and Difficulties

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ties which the Greeks fustained in their Return to their

own Country.

There is a Fable, that the Mules occasioned the Death of Adonis, to revenge themselves of Venus, who had inspired them with the Fires of Love; so that Calliope had Orpheus and Cymothene by Aagrus; Terpfichore had Refus by Stymo; Clio had Linus by Magnes, and fo the rest by other Perfons; but the Generality of Authors Suppose them to have been Virgins.

There were feveral Places confecrated to the Mufes from whence they had their Names; as Heliconiades, from the Mountain Helicon, which Otus and Ephialtes confecrated to them; and from Pieria, Pimpla, and Libetbra, Pierides, Pimplistes, Libetbrides; Paraassides, and Pegasides, which were Places made sacred to them by the Thracians, Inhabitants of Baotia; for the Thracians applied themselves to the ancient Musick, and sound our the Harmony of Poetry, amongst whom were Epberus,

Orpheus Thamyris, Museus and Eumoipus

Thamyris was the Son of Philammon, and Arfig, or rather of the Nymph Agriopa; he was been at Oderfæs. a City of Thrace, which at that Time was very rich and flourishing: As Thanyris grew up he became extremely beautiful, and excelled in all Sorts of Arts and Knowledge, and in every Thing that was commendable; bus his greatest Perfection was in Musick, and his Vist was composed with such graceful Numbers, that the were faid to have the Muses themselves for their Authors.

He made a Poem concerning the Wars of the Gods against the Titans, which had so much Spirit and Grandeur, that it was beyond any Thing that had appeared before it: But all his good Parts were spoiled, and his Glory fullied by Vanity, Pride and Arrogance; for he became so insolent as to dare to contend with the Muses for Superiority; but, being overcome, they flruck him blind; and made him entirely forget all his former Mufick, and afterwards he was thrown into Hell, to endure a more taking Punishment for his Impiety.

The

The three Sirens, the Daughters of Achalous, had their lower Parts like Birds, but their Faces like Women: they excelled at the Musick of the Voice, the Pipe, and the Harp, and could so adapt their Song, as to please their Ears, and captivate the Affections of their Hearers, and draw them into their Snares, and destroy them. These Creatures, at the Persuasion of Juno, pretended to contend with the Marks, who having overcome them, plucked the Veathers out of their Wings, and made themselves Crowns with them, and rendered them incapable of doing the like afterwards. It is likewise said that the Daughters of Pierius and Amppe, for the like Presumption, were changed into Pyer.

The Swans were called the Birds of the Muses, who are described as very beautiful young Virgins, with Crowns adorned with Feathers, Flowers, and Leaves,

especially of the Palm-Tree.

CHAP. XXVII.

Secreta St. Of BACCHUS.

Son of Jupiter by Semele, a beautiful Daughter of Cadmus. Juno had some Intimation given her of this Amour, and therefore descending from Heaven in the Shape of a Matron, prevailed with Semele to make it a Request to Jupiter, and cause him to swear by the River Sign to perform it. That he would some to her with all the Majesty that he used when he approached to Juno; she had it granted, but it was to her Destruction; for she being mortal, could not sustain the Force of his Lightning and Thunder, but was consumed to Ashes, leaving among them an Insant Son, that had been conserved eight Months and no more: He was taken up, and sowed into the Thigh of Jupiter, by the Damon Salas-

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zius, that so he might compleat his full Time; and therefore he was called Bimater, as if he had two Mothers for his Production : This Burden made Jupiter go lame, especially when the Horns which the Infant had

spon his Head used to prick him.

Some Authors mention nothing of this last Matter. but fay the Nymphs took him out of the Ashes, washed him in a running Spring, and then took care of his Education; or that Mercury carried him to them into Myla, a City of Arabia, near to Egypt. Others fay that the Horæ or Hours performed this Office, and others, that the Hyades were his Nurses: It is likewise affirmed that Jupiter took him out of his. Thigh at Naxes, and committed him to the Care of Philia, Coronis, and Clide. This Honour is likewise given to Ino, Autonee, and Agave, his Mother's Sifters. There is likewife a common Opinion that Mercury, by Jove's Command, carried him into Eubera to Macris the Daughter of Arifleus, who first anointed his Lips with Honey, and then took farther Care of him; but Juno enraged that he should remain in a Place that was facred to her, banished Macris from Eubaa, who thereupon fled to the Country of the Phaaces, and nourished him in a Cave. There is a Story likewise that Liber Pater or Barchus was the Sonof Jupiter by Semele, but that, the Fact being discovered by Cadmus, he took her and the Infant, and put them into a wooden Ark, and that they were carried by the Tides to Orcate, a Town of the Laconians; that Semele was found dead, and buried there very magnificently, and the Child was nurfed by Ino in a Cave, and lived a great while amongst them.

This great Diversity arose because there were several that bore this Name of Bacebus : Tully mentions five; the first the Son of Jupiter, and Proferpine; the fecond, who killed Nyla, was the Son of Nile; the third had Caprius for his Father, and reigned in Afia, to whom the Ceremonies called Sabazia were instituted; the fourth forang from Jupiter and Luna, to whom Orpheus inflitwied facred Rites; and the fifth, who constituted the

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Trieserides_

Triereridel, was the Offspring of Nifus and Thione. Dis--down makes but one of the first and the third, who was the Brechul Sabazius, a Phonician, and one of the great Bods called Cubirit

Bacchus was reputed to be both Male and Female, Old the Young at the Time; though others, because he bacheralty was represented without a Beard, (except at Blir attribute to him the perpetual Bloom of Youth. Whilst he lived amongst the Nymphs he did many won-derful Things, by the Assistance of the Baccha, who were Women that attended upon him; for it is faid, -that, when they ftruck the Earth with their Wands or Thyrfer, there sprang out Rivulets of Milk and Honey, and that he himself could do the like; that he cut a baheed to Pieces, and that it came together whole again, Was to feed in the Pasture.

When he was young, some Tyrrhenian Pirates sound 'him affeep upon the Shore, and would have carried him away; when on a fudden their Masts were encompassed -with Vines, and their Oars with Ivy, and they being fireck with Madness leaped into the Sea, where he

Schanged them into Dolphins.

After he grew up, Juno persecuted him; and as he was wearied with his Flight, and lay down to fleep, an Amphishana, a Serpent with two Heads, set upon him, - Hind bit his Leg; but he waking, fruck it with a Vine Twig, and killed it, there being no other Thing that could have done it. Juno afterwards firuck him with Madness, and during that Time he wandered through the whole World; and, as he went through Syria and By set, Proteus King of the Egyptians was the first that seceived him hospitably; thence he went to Cybella, a a Ci'y of Phrygia, where being explated by Rhea, he was initiated in the Ceremonies of Cybele: He went thence through Thrace to the Indies. Then Lycurgus, King of the Edoni, who lived near the River Strymon, highly affronted him; upon which Dionyfius made him run mad, to that, when he thought to cut down the Vines, he cut off the Legs of his Son Dryas, and then cut off the

extreme Parts of his own Body: By Command of the Oracle, he was thrown into Prison by his Subjects and

tore to Pieces with Horses.

Alcithee, a Theban Lady, is faid to have decided those Women that sacrificed to him; upon which he turned her into a Bar, and the Looms of her Companions into Vines and vy. Penthem, the Son of Echimand Agame, because he ridiculed the Solemnities of Bacchus called Orgia, was cut in Pieces by his own Mother and Sister, who being transported with Fury, took him for a wild Boar.

Several cruel Damons, Satyrs, Sileni, and Tityri, nied to accompany him with Cymbals and huge Exclamations; he was cloathed with a Leopard's Skin, and drawn in a Chariot by Lynxes; round about him were Tigers, Panthers, and other wild Beafts. Instead of a Sceptre he wore a Thurse, which was a Spear adorned with Vine Branches and Ivy. Crowns of Fir were made Use of inhis Sacrifices; for the Iwy, the Smilax or Ropeweed, the Fir and the Oak, were the Vegetables that he delighted in. The Dragon was likewise facred to him; the Pye amongst the Birds, because facred to him; the Pye amongst of Dasgadil amongst the Flowers, because the Crowns made of it incline Persons to Stupidiey, were effected facred to him, as having Qualities resembling Persons that drink to Excess.

The Women who accompanied him as his Priestelles, were called Manades, from their Madness, Thyades, from their Imperionspies and Fury, Baccha, from their depraved Manners and Intemperants; and Minallouss, from their minicking their Leaders. There were likewise in his Traina Multisude of Numphs, Lens, and Nasades; many of these crowned with lay; their Hair loose, and intermixed with Snakes; their Cloathing only the Skins of Beasts, with Thyrses in their Hands, and girt with large Serpents, would run frantick into the Woods, and bring thence Lions and other Creatures, and devour them raw.

Bacchus, in the Wars of the Giants, performed great Actions under the Shape of a Lion; when Jupiter, to en-

· courage:

Pour and and



which was a Word used afterwards in all his Rites and Sacrifices. But there is a Story likewise that, in Jupiter's War with the Titans, they took Bacchus, and cut him in Pieces, but that Pallay took his Heart whilst panting and carried it to Jupiter, and that, the Parts being gat thered together, he was restored to his Life, and his former Vigour. He is said likewise to have slept three Nights with Proferpine. These two Stories are interpreted by the Mythologists, that the cutting of Vines will grow; and that they must stay three Years before any Fruit can be expected from them.

He had several Festivals in many Nations; amongst the rest were the Treserica, so called because celebrated in Memory of his Expedition into India, which was simished in three Years. There was another called Ascolia, which Vingil describes, in his Georgicks, with his usual Beauties: In these Solemnities the Country People used to hang up little Images of Bacchus upon their Vines, in Hopes by that Means to have a plentiful Vintage.

He had several Names, as Lyaus from removing Cares; Euchias from his plentiful powring forth Wine; Lenaus from the Wine-press. But most of his Names were from the Cries and Noises they used to make in their surious Geremonies, as Bacchus, Bromius, Eleleus, Ewan, and many others. He had several Children, as Scaphylus, Hymenaus, Thyaneus, and some others, by his beloved Wife Ariadne, whom he took out of the sle of Naxos, where she was lest deserted by Theseus, and how moused her so say, as to place the Crown, which she then wore, amongst the Stars.

We have some other Particulars concerning him, dispersed in the Poetical Story; as that he came to have a peculiar Regard for the Fry, because Ciffus, one of his Favourites, sporting with the Satyrs, was unfortunately killed, and transformed by Barchus into the Plant which bears his Name. It happened that Silvour had wandered from his Master, and came to the Court of Midas, King of Phrygia, who received him very courteously: Backney,

chus, to requite him, promited to give him whatever he would ask: His Request was, that what he touched might be turned into Gold'; which being granted, he foon found the Extravagancy of his Wish, for even his Meat and Drink were changed into that Metal; upon which he prayed the God to release him from that Minfery, which was done by his washing himself in the River Passolus, which from thenceforwards had Golden Sands. We find likewise that Bactbus was the God of Dancing, and of Divination.

But to come to that which looks like History: He placed the Seat of his Empire at Nyla, a City of Arabia; where he was the first that made Use of a Diadem, and found out many Things very useful for Mankind; for, besides the Methods of gathering Honey, and making. Wine, of plowing and sowing Corn, with the Know ledge of the Course of the Stars and Planets; he stiewed them how to offer Sacrifices, so as to be most acceptable to the Gods.

He endeavoured to disperse his Benefits and Know ledge to all Mankind; and therefore went through all the World. During his Travels, he left Mercurius Trifmegiffus to be Counfellor to his Wife, and made Hercules his. Viceroy in Egypt, and placed Prometheus next to him in Dignity: Bufiris was President of Phanitia, and Autaus of Libya; then he fet out with a vall Army of Husbandmen and Women. He carried with him Tripislemus and Mare, who were to teach the Nations how to plant Vines, and till their Fields : His two Sons Anabis and Macedo were likewise in his Company, and 18 was a Genius called Acraius, and Pan and Lujus, who after his Victory came with him into Iberia, fo called from the River Iberus, whence one gave the Name to Hispania, the other to Lusitania or Portugal. Having passed through Æthiopia, the Satyrs and Abundance of Musicians joined him in Arabia; amongst whom were aine Virgins, by the Greeks called the Muses: From: thence passing the Red Sea, he penetrated into the utmost Parts of Afia and the Indies. Having subdued all the Regions

Regions of the East; upon the first shore of the Ocean that he came to, near the Rife of the River Ganger, in the Mountains of India, he placed two Pillars, to thew that there were the utmost Limits of the World.

Having built many Cities, and, amongst the rest, one called Nysa, he came to the Hellespont, and thence into Europe and Thence, where he lest Maro now grown old, whose he built the City Maronea. He made his Son Marado King of the Region now called Macedonia, and lest Tripsolamus in the Region of Attica, there to instruct the Inhabitants.

Bacchus having compleated his Indian Expedition in three Years Time, upon his coming home, offered the first Part of his Spoil to Jupiter, and facrificed to him with Incense and Oriental Spices: Then he shewed his Subjects the Magnificance and Solemnity of a Triumph; then he applied himself to the Affairs of his State, and to enquire how Things had been managed in his Absence, and sinding that the Persons he had intrusted had not behaved themselves as they ought, he himself reformed all Abuses, and made good and wholesome Laws, for the Government and Peace of his Dominions, upon which he gained the glorious Title of Thesmosphore, or the Lawsieuter. All these Matters being settled, he encouraged his Subjects to apply themselves to Trade, for which his Subjects to apply themselves to Trade, for which his Subjects to apply themselves to Trade, for which his Subjects to Seas, the Red-Sea and the Mediter-

For his great and good Actions throughout the whole World, he was reputed to be taken into the Number of the Gods: But how great the Extent of his Power was is not determined, but it must undoubtedly have been very large, if, as Orpheus tells us, Jupiter, Hades, the Sun, and Dionyssus were the same Deity.

CHAR

CHAP. XXVIII. Of Hercules.

There was a Son named Iphiclus, and a Daughter Laonome, born at the same Birth; this Iphiclus was remarkable for his incredible Swiftness, as it is described by Orpheus.

June began to how, her Hatred to Hercules before he was born, by fending Enchantresses to hinder Alemena's Labour; but that Design coming to nothing, the next Night after he was born the sent two Serpents to assault him in his Cradle, but he strangled both of them.

He had this greatest Masters to perfect his Education; Linus the Son of Apollo instructed him in all the Wisdom and Learning of the Ancients; Eurytus taught him how to handle the Bown; Eurodpus taught him how to sing, and stake the Harp in, the most graceful Manner: He learnt the Art of Wrestling, and all his manly Exercises, from Harpalyeus, the Son of Mercury and Phanope; Caster likewise shewed him how to manage his Weapons; and, to actomplish all, Chiron instructed him not only in Attronomy and Medicine, but all other Arts, in which he was esteemed; most excellent. Hercules had large Limbs, and was of a Stature proportionable; for some write that he was sour Cubits and a Foot high, and that he had three Rows of Teeth.

Juno had by her Subtlety obtained of Jupiter, That whereas Archippe, the Wife of Schenelus King of Mycene,

was with Child at the same Time with Alemene, the Child who was first born should have the Command over the other; she therefore caused Archippe to be delivered at the End of seven Months, and so Euristheus had the Power of imposing whatever Labours he pleased upon Hercules, in order by that Means to bring him to Destruction.

The first was, to slay the Lion that ravaged throughout the Nemean Wood, between Phlius and Cleans, and defiroyed the Herds that were committed to the Charge of Hercules by Amphitryon. This Lion, by June's Enchantment, had salien from the Circle of the Moon, and had a Skin that was invulnerable. Hercules in vain attacked it with his Arrows, but then bruising and wearying it with his Club, he strangled it, and tore it in Pieces with his Hands; afterwards he made a Shield of the Skin, or

rather wore it as a Garment.

He affifted Creon, Prince of the Thebass, and drove away the Myniæ and Erginus, who unjustly imposed a Tribute on them. Upon this Creen gave him his Daughter Megara to Wife, by whom he had several Sons; but afterwards being ftruck with Madness by June, he flew his Children, imagining them to be Ruemies; but then finding what he had done, he abstained for some Time from all human Conversation. Yet he could not long be hid, but must be called out to Action; for there was a Hydra, a dreadful Serpent with feven Heads, fome fay nine, and others fifty, that remained in the Lake of Lerna, and infested the whole Country of Arges with its Poisons; When any of its Heads were cut off, another sprang up in the Place of it; to prevent this, Hercules made Toldus, who drove his Charlot, cut down a neighbouring Wood, and fet fire to it, and, as he cut off the Heads, bring lighted Brands to him to fear up the Wound, and by this destroyed the Monster; Hercules, as a Keward to Ioldus, when he was grown decrepit with Age, restored him to Youth again.

There was a Hind in the Mountain of Manalus, which had brazen Feet, and goldon Horns. Hercules was fent to

fetch

fetch her; she was facred to Diana, for which Reason he would not wound her, but was a whole Year in hunting her on Foot, at last, being weary, the field to the Mountain Artemisius, and was taken as the was going to swim over the River Ladon, and brought to Mystene.

Hercules being commanded to deftroy the Erymanthian Boar, which had been fent to Phocis by Diana to punish O Eneus for the Neglect of her Sacrifices, in his Paffage was very hospitably received by Pholus, who in Honour of his Guest opened some Vessels of extraordinary Wine: The Centaurs had some Intimation of it, and were resolved to be Partakers, and therefore set upon Pholus with Fir-Trees plucked up by the Root, lighted Brands, and Pole-axes. The Fight began: Nubes, the Cloud, who was the Mother of Pholus, pouring down a great Shower, made the Way flippery, fo that they fell, and were beat to Pieces by Hercules with his Club, and the Remainder fled: Most of the principal of them being flain, Pholus refolved to bury them, as being of his Kindred, when taking out an Arrow from one of their Wounds, the Polson of it infected him without any Res medy: Hercules buried him magnificently in a Mountain, which from him was called Pholoe. Hercules afterwards took the Boar alive, being got into a Thicket among it deep Snow, laid him upon his Shoulders, and carried him alive to Eurifibeus, who was almost frighted to Death, with the Sight of it.

After this, Augent King of Elis had a large Stable, which contained three thousand Oxen, and was full of Dung; Eurifibrus commanded Hercules to cleanse it in one Day. Augens promised him if he did it in one Day, because that freemed impossible, to give him the tenth Part of all those Cattle; but, when he saw it performed by turning the Course of the River Alpheus through it, he resused to give him the Reward: Upon which Hercules slew him with his Arrows, and gave his Kingdom to Phyleus, who had not consented to his Father's Injustice. Such authors say, that by the Spoils of Elis, Hercules instituted

tuted the Olympick Games to Jupiter, which are celebrated every fifth Year, and that he himself challenged all Comers.

Euristeus hearing that near Stymphalus, a Lake of Arcadia, where Juno had been educated, there were Birds called Stymphalides, with Wings, Beaks, and Talons of Iron, and that they fed upon Man's Flesh, sent Hercules to clear that Place of them; some say he slew them with his Arrows, others that by the Means of some brazen Rattles that had been given him by Pallas, and made by Vulcan, he so frighted them, that they lest Ar-

cadia, and fled to the Island Aretia.

His next Labour was to bring Home the Bull, which this extraordinary Damage to the Cretans: It feems Minit, King of that Island, having got the Dominion of all the Coulan Seas, paid no greater Honour to Negrane than to the thet Gods; upon which Neptune sent this Bull, which breathed Fire at his Nostrils, to destroy his Feople: However, Hercules brought him to Eurifhous; and because he was facred, let him loofe into the Country of Maraibon, where he was afterwards slain by The-

Diomedes, King of Thrace, the Son of Mars and Cyrene, had most serce and cruel Horses that breathed Fire, and we're fed with Man's Flesh; for all the Strangers that Diomedes could meet with, he threw to them to be toin to Pieces. Hercules having first let them devour their Master, slew some, and carried others to Eurifseld. But here considering the Number and Qualities of these Monsters, it may not be improper to remarks what some Authors say. That Eurishens hid himself in a brazen Yessel within the City, and that none of these Monsters came within the Gates, but that all his Commands were notified to Hercules by a Herald, called Copress.

Euristheus had a Mind to make a Present to his Daughter Admeta, of the Belt which was worn by Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons: Hercules was sent to setch it; he had but one single Ship, so that Mygdon and Amyeus,

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two Brothers, thought they might obstruct his Passage: he slew them, overcame all Bebrycia, and gave it to Lycus, who was one of his Companions, who called the Country Heraclea. When Hercules came to Themiscyra, the Amasons raised all their Forces to resist him; the first Onset was made by Procella, so named from her Swistness; the next by Philippis; then came on Prothe and Euribaca, and then Caleno, Euribyta and Phabo, the Companions of Diana; all these were slain, and then Deinira, Asteria, Marpe, Tecnesia, Alcippe, were taken Prisoners. Manalippe, who was reputed the most valiant of them, could not sustain the Encounter; and, the Rout being total, Hercules destroyed the whole Nation. Hercules gave Hippolyta to Theseus, who had accompanied him

in this Expedition.

As he was coming Home, he found Hesione, the Daughter of King Laomedon, exposed to a great Whale, which had been fent by Neptune. This Monster he encountered, and delivered the Princess: Laomedon had promifed to give him fome excellent Horses if he perfo med fo great an Action, but then refused to deliver them; upon which Hercules being enraged, took the City of Troy, killed the King, and gave Hesione to Telamon, who was the first that scaled the Walls, and granted her any of the Captives she would redeem, upon which she ransomed her Brother Priamus, who was so called from that Action, whereas his Name before was Podarcis. In his Voyage from thence he wreftled with and strangled Tmolus and Telegonus, the two Sons of Proteus, who used to put all Strangers to Death that they could overcome at Wreftling. He likewise flew Sarpedon the Son of Neptune with his Arrows, for being a most haughty and cruel Tyrant: After which Victories, he carried Home the Amazonian Belt to Euri-Abeus.

He was no sooner arrived, but there was another Labour prepared for him; Geryon King of Spain, the Son of Chrysaeris and Calierbee, had Purple-coloured Oxen that devoured all Strangers that were thrown to them; Geryon Geryon himself had a threefold Body, and a Dog with two Heads, and a Dragon with seven, besides a Servant equally cruel and diligent, that kept his Oxen. All thefe were flain by Hercules, who drove the Oxen from Gadira, an Island of the Ocean, to Tartessus, which was then the most famous City of Spain, He then erected two Pillars, as the Monuments of his Labours; one of which he called Calpe, the other Abyle, upon the utmost Limits of Africa and Europe. The two Sons of Neptune, Dercylus and Alebion, are faid to have ftolen these Oxen for the Beauty of them, and drove them into Hetruria, but Hercules recovered them. Afterwards the Sicilians endeavoured to take them from him, amongst whom were the famous Leucaspis, Podiacrates, But honas, and others, who were all overcome by Hercules; who having destroyed innumerable Robbers, brought his Oxen over the Ionian Sea to Euristheus, who facrificed them all to Juno.

Geryon had three Sons, famous for their Prudence and Skill in Martial Affairs, by which they defended their Father's Kingdom; Hercules resolving to encounter them, raised an Army in Crete (for the Cretans were a warlike People, and the first that took Pay as mercenary Forces) and having succeeded by their Assistance, did many Favours to the Inhabitants of the Island, particularly by destroying all wild Beasts, so as not to leave any of their

Kind behind them in the Island.

When Juno was married the gave Jupiter several Trees that bore Golden Apples, which were kept by the Nymphs Hesperides, who were Ægle, Arethnsa, and Hesperethusa, the Daughters of Hesperus, the Brother of Atlas, under the Guard of a Dragon that was born of Trypho and Echidna, and had a hundred different Heads, and as many Voices: Hercules was commanded to fetch these Golden Apples; but not knowing where they grew, the Nymphs, who dwelt near the River Eridanus, advised him to go to Nereus, who changed himself into various Shapes; but at last sent him to Prometheus, by whom he was taught how to slay the Dragon, and so

to obtain the Fruit. Some fay that Prometheus advised him to go to Atlas, and hold up the Heavens in his stead.

whilst he went to fetch these Apples.

He met with many Encounters in this Expedition: He was challenged to a fingle Combat by Cyenus, the Son of Mars an 1 Cleebulina, who destroyed all the Strangers that came into Thessaly, having promised to erect a Temple to his Father with the Heads of them; but Hercules soon overcame his Adversary, who was afterwards changed into a Savan. Going into Libya, he met with Antaus the Son of the Earth, of so prodigious a Stature, that he was fixty-four Cubits high, and fo inhuman, that he forced all Strangers to wreftle with him, and fo strangled them: He challenged Harcules, who threw him thrice, and thought he had killed him; but, upon his touching his Mother the Earth, he still rose stronger; Hercules perceiving this, held him up in his Arms, till by Force, and Squeezing of him, he made him expire.

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Going from thence into Egypt, he met Bufiris, the Son of Neptune and Lybis, who facrificed all Strangers to his Father; he lay in wait for Hercules, but was himself, with his Son Amphiadamus, and Chalbes, his Herald. made Sacrifices upon the same Altar. As he went to Thebes through the Mountains of Libya, he slew many wild Creatures in those Desarts with his Arrows. fing over Arabia, he beheaded Emothion, the Son of Tithonus, for being cruel and inhospitable to all Strangers; afterwards going to Caucasus, and the Hyperhorean Mountains, he freed Prometheus. In Calidon he wrestled with Achelous, for the fair Deianira, Daughter of King OEnens; Achelous changed himself into a Serpent, and then into a Bull, but Hercules tore off one of his Horns; and, to redeem it, Achelous gave him the Horn of Amaltha, the Daughter of Harmodius, which he filled with all Manner of Fruits, and then confecrated it to Jupiter.

Amongst other of the many Actions which he performed, he subdued the Island Coos, and slew Eurylus the The King and all his Sons, for having given up themfelves to all Manner of Injustice: He then married the
Princess Chalchiope, by whom he had a Son called Theffalus, who gave the Name to Thessain. He afterwards
overcame Pyrechmus, King of Bubara, because he made
an unjust War upon the Baptisms. When Abies and
Borgio, two Giants, would have hindered his Journey of
the Atlantick Mountains, in his Fight with them he
happened to be in great Danger, for he had spent all his
Arrows; upon which he prayed to Jupiter, who sent a
Shower of Stones, and overwhelmed them; from which
there is a Place called the Stony Field, in the Province of
Gallia Narbonensis.

Herculei, after his Conquests in Iberia or Spain, made himself samous in the Country of the Celta, or Gauls, by destroying Robbers and Oppressors, which he looked upon as so many wild Beasts and Monsters: His Army increasing mightily by the coming of many Soldiers, he built a large and populous City called Alesa, which he made a free City, and the Metropolis of the Country.

He opened a Passage through the Alps into Italy, and came by the Ligurian and Tyrrbene Coast to the River Tyber, from whence going to a little City called Pallacium, he was kindly entertained by two of the principal Citizens, Positius and Pinarius, to whom he foretold the Grandeur and Glory which that City would arrive to.

Eurifibeus having received the Golden Apples, and finding nothing on Earth that was able to furmount the Virtue of Hercules, commanded him to go to the Infernal Regions to bring from thence Pluto's Dog Carberus, that had three Heads, and was in every Part monstrous, Hercules having performed his Sacrifices to the Gods, went down by a Cave in the Promontory of Tenarus; and upon the Banks of Acheron found a white Poplar, of which he made a Crown, and held the Tree facred to himself ever after. Passing that River, he saw Theseus and Pirithous sitting upon a Stone; he released Theseus, because his coming there was involuntary; but less Pietras and Printology of the same was involuntary; but less Pietras and Printology of the same was involuntary; but less Pietras and Printology of the same was involuntary; but less Pietras and Printology of the same was involuntary; but less Pietras and Pietras an

rithous, because his own Rashness carried him thicker. Then he slew Menatius, who kept the insernal Oxen, because he would have hindered him from taking hold of Cerberus; for when Menatius began to struggle, Hercules grasped him so hard, that he broke all his Bones to Fieces. Cerberus, upon the Sight of Hercules, ran to Pluto's Throne for Succour; but Hercules being defended by his Breast-Plate, and the Lion's Skin, laid hold on him, though there would have been no Remedy if he had bit him, the Poison had been so fatal, and brought him up by the Way of Tranene; upon his sirst Sight of the Dog he vomited up the Plant Aconitum or Wolfsbane. The Dog was no sooner brought to Euristbeus, but he immediately commanded that he should be suffered to go down again into Hell.

Besides the Combats that Hercules had with the Giants in their War against Jupiter, he slew several others in many Places of the World, amongst whom were Enritus and Ctearus, the Sons of Neptune; after which he erected Altars to the twelve Gods, Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, Pallar, Mercury, Apollo, the Graces, Bacchus, Diana, Al-

pheus, Saturn and Rhea.

Hercules had a Multitude of Children by several Wives, which it would be too tedious here to enumerate; but amongst all his Conquests he suffered himself to be insulted over by Ompbale, Queen of Lydia, who made him spin amongst her Women, and would correct him if he did amiss.

He afterwards married Deianira, and as he was going to pass a River in Etolia, that had been increased by some sudden Rains, the Centaur Nessus prossered his Service to carry Deianira over it; which Hercules accepting of, passed over before them: Nessus on the other Bank was going to offer Violence to Deianira, upon which Hercules shot him with one of his Arrows that had been insected with the Blood of the Hydra; but as he was dying, he gave her his Garment stained with his Blood, telling her, that it was a sure Remedy against any Rival.

Afterwards when Hircules had subdued Oechalia, and taken Iole from thence, and brought her to a Promontory in Eubaia, whilit he erected an Alsar that he might return a Sacrifice of Thanks to Jupiter for his Victory, he sent Lycas to carry the News to Deianira, and to tell her that he was coming to her: Deianira began to mistrust her Husband's Fidelity, and therefore tent him the Coat that Nessus gave her, upon which he fell into such a burning Fever and raging Torments, that, not able to endure them, he first threw Lycas headlong into the River Thermopolis, where he became a Rock, and then made a great Pile of burning Wood upon the Mountain Æina, and cast himself into the Midst of it. Some say Peas, that first set Fire to the Pile, became Master of his Arrows. But the common Opinion was, that Philocletes got Possession of them, because he buried Hercules near the River Dyra.

The unfortunate Deianira dispatched herself with his Club, leaving only one Daughter named Macaria: Amongst his Sons were Afer, who gave his Name to Africa; Lydus, who inhabited the Country of Lydia, which before was called Maonia; he had Hylus by a Daughter of the River Ageus, called Melita, who gave her Name to the Island of Malta, and a City in the same: Scythes was born to him by a Woman that was half a Snake, and gave his Name to that vast Tract of Land called Sc thia. It may be imagined how great the Number of Children must be, when there were thirty Persons that went by the Name of Hercules, and the Offspring, as well as Actions of all of them were attributed to one, who consequently must have different Titles to be found amongst the Poets.

Hercules was the first that made Use of Cold Baths, in which he found an excellet Means to refresh himself after his Labours. He was the first that increased small Cities, by bringing together a great Multitude of Men, and giving them such Laws as might keep them out of Confusion, and that instituted Publick Games, or Exercifes to encourage Strength, and create an Emulation in

his Subjects.

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Euricheus,

Eurifibeus, after the Death of Hercules, confidering the Injuries he had done to the Family, and being afraid lest the Heraclidae, or Offspring of Hercules, should confirm against him, forced them by ill Usage to fly to the Athenians, and then sent an Embassy, demanding that they should be delivered up to him, or else he would make War upon Attica. Iolaus, who was then dead, hearing of it in the infernal Regions, was so concerned at the Barbarity, that he got Leave of Pluto to revive again, and then coming into this World slew Euristheus: And then having done Justice to the Sons of his Master and Friend, willingly departed back to the infernal Shades.

At first, the Sacrifices were celebrated to Hercules only as to a Heroe; Pbæstius coming into Sycionia, was the first that reformed that Error, from which Time Lambs were offered to him, for keeping the Wolves from the Flocks. Being taken up into Heaven by his Father Jupiter, he was married to Hebe, the Daughter of Jupiter, with great Solemnity; he was esteemed by some to have been one of the twelve Gods of the Grecians, though Dionysus, Pan, and Hercules were thought to have been the latest that came to their Knowledge.

Amongst the Persons that had the Name of Hercules, the most remarkable were the Hercules of Egypt, of

Tyre and of Greece, of which last there has been so large a Mention. The Hercules of Egypt was one of the twelve principal Gods of that Country; he signalized himself in the Wars of the Giants, and applied himself wholly to deliver Men from Oppression and In-

justice.

He extended his Empire to the Eastern Countries, and fo had the Name of the Indian Hercules; he afterwards went into Libya, where he put Antæus to Death, and raised a Column in the utmost Parts of Africa; from thence he passed over into Spain, where he killed Geryon the Tyrant; and from Spain he came into Italy, where he reigned thirty Years; Herodojus reports, that he was

the last of the Egyptian Gods, and that he reigned twelve hundred Years.

The Hercules of Tyre had a Temple built to him by King Hiram, and was worshipped at Tartessus in Spain, where Hercules's Pillars stood, for that City was built by the Tyrians, and the Sacrifices there offered were after the Tyrian Manner. He had a Dog, who running upon the Shore, and biting a Fish, is said to have found out the purple Colour, which is made by the Blood of that Fish.

Tully proposes Hercules as the most perfect Model of Virtue, who exposed himself to all Kind of Dangers for the Good of Mankind; for he went through the whole World, out of an eager Desire that he might every where establish Peace, Concord and Justice.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of PAN.

A N is the God of Shepherds and Hunters, and prefides over all Affairs that relate to a Country Life; he is more particularly the God of the Mountains, and the Flocks and Herds that wander upon them, are under his Protection; he is likewise adored by the Fishermen, especially those that live about the Promontories washed by the Sea.

There is scarce any of the Gods, to whom the Poets have given a greater Diversity of Parents; as that he was the Son of Calum and Terra, of Ether, of Jupiter by Hybris, or Oenis, or Califo; and that he and his three Sisters, the Parca, were born of Damogorgon; that he was the Son of Penelope and Ulysses, or of Penelope and all her Lovers, or of Penelope and Mercury: This last Opinion H 3

has prevailed; for they say, that whilst Penelogo kept her Father's Flocks in the Mountain Taygetus, Mercury (or Bacchus, as Lucian will have it) sell in Love with her, and finding no other Way to obtain her, changed himself into the Shape of a very handsome white Goat, and so far prevailed, that she brought him a Son called Pan, who had Horns upon his Head, and the Beard and Feet of a Goat.

His Father Mercury wrapped the new-born Infant in the Skin of a Goal, and so called him into Heaven. He was no sooner there, but he shewed his Skill in Musick, to the Wonder and Delight of all the Gods, and afterwards they made him their Messenger, as well as his Father Mercury. He received Part of his Education from Since, and other Nymphs of Arcadia, in the Mounta n Michaelus; nor when he grew up was he less forgetful of that Favour; for he used constantly to dance with them, and divert them with the Musick of his Pipe, and wherever they went, to place him'elf at their Head, as their Conductor.

He is described with a smiling ruddy Face, and two Horns, that reach as high as Heaven, and a Beard that covers all his Breast, with hairy Legs and Thighs, and the Nose, Tail, and Feet of a Goat; he is cloathed with a spotted Skin, and holds a Shepherd's Crook in one Hand, and a Pipe of uneven Reeds in the other; he is crowned with the Pine, that Tree being sacred to him.

Pan was fenfible of the Paisson of Love as well as the other Deities, infomuch that he descended from the Heavens into Arcadia, and became a Shepherd and Servant to a moral Man, the Father of Dr ope, with whom he was enamoured to the last Degree. The Flocks were so delighted with the Musick of his Pipe, that it contributed to the Increase of their Milk in great Abundance.

The Nymph Echo was his Wife, or rather his Mistres, by whom he had a Daughter called Irynge, who surnished Medea with those Filtres by which she engaged the Affections

sections of Jason; the afterwards fell in Love with Narciffus; but being flighted by him, retired to the Grottos and hollow Places of the Mountains, where she pined away till she had nothing left her but her Voice. June had inflicted this Punishment upon her for her Talkativeness, because when Jupiter was with the Nymphs, she would hold the jealous Goddess in Discourse till they had escaped her.

Pan, by changing himself into a most beautiful Ram, was entertained by the Moon, and so far deceived her, as

to make her love him.

He had a Contention with Cupid, in which he was overcome, whereupon the little God forced him to fall in Love with the Nymph Syrinx, who fled from him with Difdain; her Flight was stopped by a River, upon which the prayed to the Naiades for Relief: They caused a sudden Change, so that when he thought he had hold of her, he embraced only a Parcel of Reeds. These Reeds, as he fat fighing and contemplating them on the Banks of the River Ladon, being moved by the Wind, and sending forth a gentle Sound, gave him the Thought of imitas ing it, and forming them into that Pipe, for which he afterwards became so famous.

He is said to have perfected the Graces of his Pipe upon the Mountains called Nomii, by the City of Lycofara, where was a Town called Molpeus, and a Temple

dedicated to him by the Title of Pan Nomius.

The Arcadians kept a perpetual Fire in his Temples. When they returned from hunting, if they had good Success they paid him great Veneration; if otherwise, they whipped his Sides and Shoulders most unmercifully. The Shepherds used to offer Milk and Honey to him in their homely Veffels, and therefore they did not do right who facrificed Bulls, or brought Wine to him in golden Cups, , hich were proper for the Celestial Deities.

At Rome he was worshipped by the Name of Lupercus and Lyeaus, a Temple being built to him at the Foot of the Polatine Hill: The Luperculia were Feasts of Pumication, celebrated in the Month of February; they H 4

were instituted by Evander, who being driven from A-cadia, was received by King Fannus, and permitted to build a small City near to the Mount Palatine-Romulus increased the Ceremonies and Magnisseence of these Feasts, in which the Luperci, Priests of Pan, ran all naked about the City, striking those they met with Thongs, cut out of Goat's Skins, the Women fancying particularly that it helped their Conception of Children, and the Easiness of their Delivery.

As for the other Actions of Pan; in the Wars of the Giants he enclosed and entangled Typhon in his Nets; when the Gauls invaded Greece, and were just going to plunder the City of Delphos, Pan struck such a Terror into them by Night, that they all fled without any Actack or any Pursuer; from whence Panick Terrors are said to be such as happpen without any apparent Reason: Pan likewise helped the Albenians against the Medes in in their Sea-fight, under the Conduct of Miliades, for which they dedicated a Grotto to him under the Citadel, and paid him extraordinary Honours.

There is a Story likewise that Dionysus, the Son of Jupiter by the Nymph Arge, whom he had taken from Lychis, a City of Crete, and carried to the Mountain Argillus, being to go about some great Expedition, made Choice of Pan and his Satyrs to compose the Flower of his Army; that Pan subdued India, and afterwards the Country of Iberia, so called from a River named Iberus, and making that the Place of his Habitation, gave it the

Name of Hispania.

Orpheus fays, that Pan fignifies the universal Nature, proceeding from the divine Mind and Providence, of which the Heaven, Earth, Sea, and the eternal Fire, are so many Members: Some would have him the same as the Sun, by whom all Things are governed and directed. The common Mythologists are of this Opinion, that his upper Parts are like a Man, because the superior and celestial Part of the World is beautiful, radiant and glorious: His Horns denote the Rays of the Sun, as they work upwards, and his long Beard signifies the same

Rays, as they have an Influence upon the Earth; the Ruddiness of his Face resembles the Splendour of the Sky, and the spotted Skin that he wears is the Image of the starry Firmament: His lower Parts are rough, hairy and deformed, to represent the Shrubs, wild Creatures, Trees and Mountains here below; his amorous Complexion, which causes him to pursue the Nymphs, is the Desire of Generation, which spreads itself through all Beings, who attract Matter proper for that End, from the Moisture which is represented by the Nymphs: His Goar's Feet signify the Solidity of the Earth, and his Pipe seven Reeds, that celestial Harmony that is made by the seven Planets. And lastly, his Sheephook denotes that Care and Providence by which he governs the universal World.

CHAP. XXX.

Of FAUNUS.

who reigned in Italy about the Time that Orpheus brought the Rites of Bacchus into Greece; Faunus himfelf was cotemporary with Pandion, King of Athens; he introduced Religion, and the Worship of the immortal Gods amongst the People of Italy, who before that Times had little Devotion or Reverence for them, if the human Sacrifices which he instituted to Saturn may be called Religion. He taught them likewise many useful Matters relating to their Husbandry, so that it is not improbable that the Fauni were such of his Children or Servants as applied themselves to Agriculture; whereas the Satyriand Sileni were busied in dressing of Vines, and producing Wines from them.

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He deified his Father Picus, and placed his Wife Fanna or Futua amongst the Number of the Gods; he did
it to make her some Amends, because he had beaten her
to Death with Myrtle Rods for being drunk; therefore
no Myrtle was brought into her Temple, the Vessels
were all covered, and when the Women drank, they
called it Milk, and not Wine; but she had the extraordinary Quality, that no one saw her, or heard her Name
but her own Husband; and therefore the Women facrifieed to her in secret, giving her the Title of Bona Dea.:
She used to foretel Women their Destinies, as Fanuus did
to the Men. They had a Son called Stercutius, who
was likewise deisted for the Good he did to Mankind, by
shewing them how to improve their Land, by duaging and
manuring it.

The Fauni were the Sons of Faunus and Fatua, they had Horns on their Heads, and pointed Ears, they were crowned with Branches of the Pine-Tree, which was facred to them; they had Hoofs, and their lower Parts were like Goats. Faunus himself was looked upon as that wild God, whose Voice was heard by Night in the Woods, and frighted the People. The Fauni, when they met any Persons, especially if they were drunk, would terrify, and stupefy them with their very Look, and were the frequent Cause of Miscarriage to big-bellied Women.

Faunalia Sacra were the Festivals kept on the fifth of December, with Feasling, Merriment and Dancing; the Country People used to offer Goats in Sacrifice to them.

Both the Fauni and their Father were worshipped only in Italy, being wholly unknown to the Gracians.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of SYLVANUS.

HE Parentage of Sylvanus was very obscure, nor is it certain whence he sprang, nor where he was born; some think him the Son of Faunus, but others rather believe him to have been the Son of Saturn, whilst he lay hid in Italy: This is agreed, that he is the God of the Woods and Shepherds, and the Boundaries of Land. There is no Mention of him amongst the Gracians, and yet the Latins received the Worship of him from the Perlass, who came into their Country, and confectated Groves to his Honour, and appointed solemn Festivals, when Milk used to be offered to him. He is described always in the Company of Pan, being of little Stature, with the Face of a Man, and the Legs and Feet of a Goat, holding a Branch of Cypress in his Hand.

The Notion of this God was introduced, that Men

The Notion of this God was introduced, that Menmight think there was no Place which could be without the Presence of a Deity, and that nothing could be done either in the Fields or Forests, but that some God mustbehold it, and that the Product of every Thing was in-

creased and preserved by the Divine Goodness.

Fenefirelle fays, that Pan, Sylvanus, and Faunus, werethe fame Deity.

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CHAP. XXXII.

Of the SATYRS.

When were their Parents? When and where they first began to appear in the World; or for what Reason they came to be esteemed as Deities, is neither delivered down to us, nor explained by any ancient Writer of Authority; for that they were the Sons of Saturn or Faunus, is a Story that meets with no Credit.

They are said to be Animals very swift, that run upon all Four, with crooked Hands, human Countenance, Horns upon their Forehead, and their lower Parts like Goats, and that they live in the Mountains of India. There is another Story, that Euphemus passing from Caria to the utmost Parts of the Ocean, found out many defart Islands, and being forced by Storm to land upon one of them called Satyrida, he found Inhabitants covered with yellow Hair, that had Tails not much less than Horses, that they did not speak, but ran directly to the Women that were with them, and if not prevented, would have laid violent Hands upon them. A third Account is in that Expedition which Hanno the Carthaginian made to the Parts of Libya, lying beyond Hercules's Pillars; that they came to a great Bay called the Western Horn, in which was an Island, upon which they could find or fee rath ng by Day-light but Woods, and yet in the Night they saw a great many Fires, and heard an incredible and aftonishing Noise of Drums and Trumpets, it being the Opinion, that a great Number of Saigrs had their Dwelling there. When such Monsters appeared to Mankind, that which was so terrible and admirable, was thought to have fomething in it of Divinity; and whereas those Satyrs wandered in the Woods, the rude Shep-



herds worshipped them, that shey might spare their

Flocks when they met them.

The Custom was to offer all Sorts of Fruit, but more especially Grapes and Apples, to the Saigrs. They were the constant Companions of Bacchus; they delighted in such Discourse and Conversation as was reproachful; though others say, that at first it was only pleasant, lively, moral, and sull of Variety; as they grew old, they came to have the Name of Silmi.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of SILENUS.

THE Sileni were as numerous as the Fauni, there was one more ancient than all the rest, and more samous, but there is no Account given whose Son he was. Some say he was born in Malea, a City of the Lacedamonians, others in Nysa, a City of India, and that he was the Fosterer of Bacchus, and asterwards his Tutor,

and constant Auendant and Counfellor.

He is described as an old Man, bald headed, with a stat Nose, and large Forehead, which denotes the Physicognomy of one that is insolent and given to Wine. Large Ears, a short fat Body, with a great Belly; being generally thought to be drunk, he rides upon a Saddlebacked Als, or supports his reeling Steps with a Staff; sometimes he has a Cantharus, or great Can in his Hand, with the Handle of it much worn, by the frequent Use he makes of it.

Some say, that Silenas's Ass was advanced to the Skies for the Service he did to Jupitar, in his Wars against the Giants; others, that it had that Reward given to him by Baschus, because when he sought against the Indians, the

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the As begun to bray, and so frighted and disordered

the Elephants, that it gained the Victory.

When Bacchus went his Expedition to Tarfus, he left the most ancient of the Sileni in Italy, to cultivate the Vines there, which was the Reason that there were so many Statues erected to their Honour in that Country.

The Sileni were thought to be mortal, because there were several of their Sepulchres in the Region about Porgamus; but the Fauni, the Satyrs, the Sileni, the Bacchi, the Tytiri, and the Panes, being all of a like Nature, were reputed to be Dæmons and Ministers to the other Godo; they were all called by the Name of Incubi, being thought to be amorous of Women, and desirous of their Embraces; for there is no Doubt but in such lonely and secret Places, there were many ill Things done under their Names, and the Crimes were attributed to Dæmi-

Gods, which were perpetrated by Mortals.

There is this Account amongst the Historians concerning Silenus, that he was the first of all the Kings that reigned at Nyfa; that his Original is not known, it being beyond the Memory of Mortals; it is likewise said that he was a Phrygian, who lived in the Reign of Midas, and that the Shepherds having caught him by putting Wine into the Fountain he was to Drink of, brought. him to Midas who gave him his long Ears. It is probable, that he was one of the Princes of Caria, who was famous for his Wildom and Learning. The Fable of Mida's lending him his long. Ears, only shewed the great! Knowledge he had in all Things. Silenus being seized, purchased his Liberty with this remarkable Sentence, That it was best not to be born, but the next Degree of Happiness was to die quickly. Virgil makes: Silenus deliver avery excellent and ferious Discourse concerning the Creation of the World, when he was scarce recovered out of his Fit of Drunkenness; which makes it appear that of Drunkenness Silenss is charged with, had something in it mysterious, and that appreached to Inspiration.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of TERMINUS,

TERMINUS was a square Stone, or largewooden Post set up in the Fields; this was supposed to be a Deity, and to have the Limits of the neighbouring Grounds under his Protection; sometimes they put a Head to it, wrapped it up in Linen, perfumed it, and set Crowns upon it.

The Termini were Roman Deities, the Ceremonies of whose Worship were first introduced by Numa, to prevent Men from encroaching upon their Neighbours Lands: They were so sacred, that whosoever durst remove them, or transfer them to another Place, his Head became devoted to the Gods, so that it was lawful for

any one to kill him.

There were Feasts kept yearly upon the Twenty-third of February, to refresh the People's Memories in the Knowledge of their Land-marks; the Offerings at first were Wheat cakes, and the First-fruits of the Fields, with Milk; but no Animal might be facrificed, because Land-marks ought to be settled by a mutual Agreement, and not by Force, and the Essusion of Blood: However, in After-times Lambs and Sows that gave Suck were offered to the Termini, and the Blood was sprinkled upon them.

A Temple was dedicated to Terminus by Numa Pumpilius, upon the Tarpeian Hill; and it was remarkable to having the Top of it lie open.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of PRIAPUS.

RIAPUS was faid to be the Son of Dionyfus and Nais; or, as others will have it, of Chione; but the more common Opinion is that Venus conceived by Diamy/us before he undertook his Expedition into India; but during that Time she married to Adonis. Upon the Return of Bacchus she met him in a triumphant Manner, and crowned him with Garlands of Roses, but would not accompany with him any longer, being ashamed of her. Inconstancy. In this Condition she retired to Lampascus; where, being about to be delivered, Juno pretended to come to her Affistance; but hating any Thing that might be of the Offspring of Semele, she made the Infant so deformed, that his Mother could not endure the Sight of him. Having given him the Name of Priapus, the left him at Lampafeus, where he was educated; but after some Time, for his vicious Practices, he was banished. the Country. The Inhabitants thereupon being infected with a grievous Disease, consulted the Oracle of Dodona. which advised them to recal Priagus into their Country; which they did, and built Temples, and offered Sacrifice to him, and worshipped him as the Protector of their Vineyards and Gardens, who could defend their Fruit from mischievous Birds and Thieves, and punish fuch as endeavoured to hurt or blast them with their In-

His Image his described naked, with a distorted Countenance, and Hair disheveled, crowned with Garden-Herbs, with a Sicle in his Hands, to cut and prune superfluous Branches, or as an Ensign of Terror and Punishment. Being set up in Orchards after the Manner of a Scarecrow, and made of the sirst Piece of Wood that came to the Hands of the Peasant, it was often doubtful when

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ther he should make a God of it, or commit it to the Flames; it was not very regularly carved, or beautiful,

fo that generally the Feet were wanting.

He is called Hellespontiacus because Lampascus is situated upon the Hellespont. There was a Port called Priapus, and a City situated upon the Sea Coast near Durdania, where Priapus was worshipped with more than ordinary Solemnity; and this might give Rise to the Opinion, that Priapus was a God held in special Honour by the Mariners.

There was no other Beast offered to him but the As,, because as Priapus was going to violate the Chassity of Vesta, as she lay asleep, Scienus's As brayed, and awakened the Goddess, and so prevented all farther Mischief; the Nymph Lotis slying from him, was changed into the Lotus Tree, whose Fruit is so pleasant, that whosever tastes it forgets his own Country.

Priapus was said to be the Son of Baccbus, that is, the Sun, and Venus, that is, Moiffure, to shew that all Trees, Plants and Fruits, are engendered and maintained by the Heat of the Sun, and their own radical Moi-

Rure.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of FLORA.

LORA is the same Goddess with Chleris or Verdure, the Wise of Zephyrus; she is adorned with much Finery and Gracefulness, and dressed with Variety of Flowers, of which she is the Goddess; for the Ancients would intimate by this Match, that Flora, or the natural Heat of the Plant, must concur with the Instence of the Air, and the Moisture of the warmest Wind, for the Production of Flowers: There were a great many Deities

ties multiplied by the Romans upon this Occasion amongst others, Proserpina has Charge over the Plans whilst it is creeping out of the Ground; the God Nodinus whilst it knots, and the Flower is wrapt up within the Bud; the Goddes Volutia whilst the Leaves are dilating themselves: and Flora when the Blossom is in its full Bloom and Beauty: So Lastucina presides over Corn when there is Milk in it; Matura when it ripens, and Hostilina when it shoots out into Ears, and Tutelina when it is reaped. Robigus had a Festival instituted to him by Numa on the 25th of April, called Robigalia, for driving away the Blass that happens to Corn in the Ear, through too

much Drought.

The noted Story is, that Flora was a Courtezan, who got a great Sum of Money by her immodest Practices, and made the Roman People her Heir, upon Condition that the Games called Floralia might be celebrated annually on her Birth-Day: But that the Senate, to cover so scandalous a Matter, pretended they were instituted in Honour of the Goddess of Flowers; for Flora was one of the Beities that long before that Time was honoured by the Sabines, and received by the Romans, when they two became one People. The Floralia were celebrated in the Campius Martius, being first proclaimed bythe Sound of Trumpet: During the Time of the Festival, the Ædiles scattered Beans, Pease, and other Pulse amongst the People; at last they came to that Excess of Indecency, by Persons appearing naked, that when Cato, that severe Censor of Manners, came to be a Spectator, the Romans had so much Remains of Modesty left, that they would not proceed, till a Person of his Probity and Virtue had made his Exit.

CHAR

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of FERONIA.

ERONIA was the Goddess of Groves, Orchards, and such Trees as bear Fruit. What Parents she might have, where borr or educated, is not delivered down to us; she was Wise to Jupiter Auvur, so called because he was worshipped in that Place. When the Lacedamonions were offended at the Rigour of Lycurgus's Laws, they resolved to seek out for some new Plantation; and after a long and dangerous Voyage at Sea, they arrived in a Part of Italy, where to shew their Gratitude for their Preservation, they built a Temple to the Goddels Feronia, so called from their bearing patiently all that had happened to them in their Passage: This Temple was fituated in a Grove, under the Hill Soracte; the Town or Grove casually taking Fire, the Inhabitants ran to remove and preserve the Image, when on a sudden the Fire was extinguished, and the Grove became green and flourishing, as it was before that Accident. Priests, and such as were inspired by this Goddess, used to walk bare foot upon burning Coals without any Hurt; which Spectacle every Year brought together a great Concourse of People. Servants were made free in her Temple, and received the Cap, which was the Badge of their Liberty; for which they worshipped her as their Protedrels.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of POMONA and VERTUMNUS.

OMONA was a Nymph of Latium, worshipped as the Goddess of Fruits and Gardens. Whilft she was busy looking after her Plantations, Vertumnus, a principal God amongst the Romans, so called from the Power he had of turning bimfelf into any Shape, fell in Love with her; and taking the Likeness of an old Matron. came into her Garden, faluted her, commending the Beauty of it, and the Pains she took to make it agreeable, and from the Contemplation of the Vine's being supported by the Elm, fell into a Discourse of the Usefulness and Happiness of a married Life: The Discourse prevailed but little, till throwing off his Disguise, he appeared as a young God, with his Rays darting like the Sun from beneath a Cloud; the Nymph at the Sight was foon fired with a mutual Flame, and they became a happy Couple.

Vertumnus is an Emblem of the Year, which turns it felf into Variety of Shapes, according to the Multitude of its Productions in different Seasons; but is at no Time more graceful than when Pomena, the Goddess of ripe

Fruits, submits to his Embraces.

There was no God had more Images erected to him than Vertumnus: The Romans held him to be the God of Thoughts, fince nothing is more inconftant than Mens Thoughts and Actions, or that admits of greater Variety. He was esteemed the God of Tradesmen, from the Turns and Changes they make with their Merchandizes. Some think he was called Vertumnus from turning the Lake Curtus in the River Tibris. His Festivals were called Vertumnasia, and celebrated in October.

The Historians say he was an ancient King of the Testans, and that he taught his People the Way of plant-

ing

ing Orchards, Gardens and Vineyards, and the Manner of cultivating, pruning and grafting of Trees; for which Reason he is painted with a Garland of all Sorts of Flowers upon his Head, a Pruning Hook in one Hand, and ripe Fruits in the other.

XXXIX.

Of the NYMPHS.

HE Oreades, or Oresteades were Nymphs inhabiting the Mountains; they were the Daughters of Hæccateus, by a Daughter of Phoroneus; but rather, as Homer fays, they were the Daughters of Jupiter: Some reckoned only five of them, but Diana-had a Thousand to attend her. These Nymphs were the first that diverted Mortals from eating one another, and raw Flesh, by shewing how to feed on Acrons and Chesnuts. Melissa ... was the first that found Honey in Peleponnesus, which she imparted to her Companions, who were so delighted with it, that ever afterwards they called Bees by the Name of Mel fa, from their Benefactress. These Nymphs presiding over Mountains, had likewise the Care of Trees and wild Beasts, for they would have nothing to do with tame Animals and Pastures. The Dryades, who were the Nymphs of Woods and Forests, had their peculiar Trees, with which they were thought to be born, and to perish, to be refreshed when the Rain descended gently on them, and to grieve when the Winter deprived them of their Leaves. There are several Stories of Nymphs, that have done Favours to those who have preserved their Trees, and of others that have destroyed those that hurt them: the Father of Parabius being about to cut down a spreading Oak, there appeared to him a Nymph, who upon her Knees beseeched him to spare the Tree, because her Life was bound up in it; but he being inexorable selt the satal Effects of his destroying it, by the Ruin of himself and Family. But Arcas was rewarded by the Marriage of a Nymph, whose Oak he had preserved by turning a River that had sapped the Roots of it, and in a little Time would otherwise have overthrown it.

The Ancients thought all the Nymphs in general were the Offspring of Oceanus and Telbys, and were themfelves the Mothers of Rivers. Orpheus calls them all Hamadryades; they were well-shaped, beautiful, and charming Virgins, distinguished into several Ranks; some were Celestial which were thought by the Ancients to be the Souls or Intellects which govern the Spheres, and these they called the Muses, who dispersed the Instuences of the Stars upon Earth: Some were Terrestrial, as the Nurses of Ceres and Bacchus; the Naiades delighting in Waters, the Napea in Madows and Flowers, the Limniades in Lakes, the Ephydriades in Fountains, in which they used to hide themselves. The Sea Nymphs were in great Numbers called Nereides, from Nereus their Father.

These Nymphs denote the Power of Moisture, which dissusses itself through every Thing, and how the Nature of Water contributes to the Procreation of all Things, and to the Nourishment of Ceres and Bacchus, that is, of whatever conduces to the necessary Support or Pleasure

of human Life.

Pausanias having mentioned the Nymph Lelea, Daughter of Cephisus and Nomia, a Native of Arcadia, says, that it was the Opinion of the ancient Poets, that the Nymphs were not altogether free from Death, or immortal, but that their Years were in a Manner innumerable; that Prophecies were inspired by the Nymphs, as well as the other Gods, and that they had foretold the Destruction of several Cities; they were likewise esteemed as the Authors of Divination.

Though Goats were facrificed to them, yet their conftant Offerings were Milk, Old Hone, and Wine; it is remarkable, that the Sacrifices were adapted to the Nature of the several Gods, to the Celestial Fires, Lights, and

whatever

whatever was most agreeable to the Sight; to the Aerial Deities, Harmony, sweet Incense, and whatever might perturne the Airland please the Smell or Hearing; but as to the watry and terrestrial Gods, the Sacrifices had more Relation to the Taste, and were of a grosser Nature.

Of the PENATES.

CHAP. XL.

HE Penates were the Gods who received Infants into their Protection, immediately after Lucina had performed her Office to them: They were esteemed the Gods by whom we breathe, understand and live; it is said by the Ancients, that they were Jupiter, Juno, Minirva and Vesta; they had their Names, either from the Plenty of Provision they afford to Mankind, or from their being placed in the mst inward and secret Parts of Heavin, where, together with Jupiter, they held their Councils. Some of these Penates presided over Kingdoms and Provinces, others over Cities, and the inserior Sort of them over private Houses; they were honoured in Palaces by a perpetual Fire, and in particular Families by offering some of that which was served to the Table.

Dardanus brought the Penates out of Samothracia into Phrygia, and Eneas carried them from Troy to Italy, where they had the Titles of the great Gods, the beneficent Gods, and the magnificent Gods; the Nature and Shape of them were Mysteries, it seems, not to be pryed into, and have only this Account from Timeus, that they were Iron and brazen Gods, and earthen Ware

brought from Troy.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the LARES.

HE Lares were the Sons of Mercury and the Nymph Lara, who had her Tongue cut out by Jupiter, for revealing his Amours to Juno; he ordered Mercury to carry her to Hell, as a Place proper for her future Silence: During her Passage Mercury ravished her, and the brought forth the Dæmons called Lares: They are painted like young Boys, with Dog kins about their Shoulders, and having a Bog always by them, to shew they are the faithful Preservers of the Places committed to their Charge; they are described likewise with their Heads covered, which is a Sign of Liberty, and denotes that Men in their own Houses ought to be free, and protected from Wrong and Violence. Some think that whatever is faid of the Penates, may be said of the Lares; their Sacrifices were the same; as the first Fruits of the Earth, Wine, Incense, and Garlands of Flowers.

The Romans at first offered Boys in Sacrifice to them, but those barbarous Rites were altered into other Ceremonies, as offering the Heads of Poppies, Woollen Balls, and Images of Straw, in the Stead of them; Feafts called Compitalia, in the Month of January, were observed to their Honour, because they were Keepers of the Highways, and did not only watch for the Prefervation of private Men, but for the Guard of the Empire, and therefore at that Time there were always Sacrifices for the Welfare of the Publick. Some of the Ancients thought, that the Souls of Men, when free from the Body, became a Sort of Dæmons or Lemures; that they who were kind to their Families, and watched over their Preservation, had the Name of Lares; whereas the others were called Larvæ, who for a Punishment of their Crimes committed in their Life-time, were condemned

to wander continually, affrighting good Men, and plagu-

ing the Wicked.

The Romans had a private Place in their Houses called Lararium, in which, among the Statues of their Gods, were their Lares, and the Figures of their Ancestors, and such as had bestowed some considerable Favours upon them, so that all partaking of the same Incense, had some share of their Worship.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the GENII.

HE Genii were confounded with the forementioned Deities. The Fable tells us, that Genius was the Son of Jupiter and Terra, of human Shape, but of a doubtful Sex, and was afterwards called Agdiffe: Genius was thought to be of that Spirit of Nature which begets all Things, affifts at all Generations, and protects whatever is produced; the Birth-Day and the Marriage-Bed, had the Name of Genial from his Influence, and all Things were agreeable to him that tended to Mirth and Pleasure. Not only Men, but Cities, Places, and indeed every Thing, had its peculiar Genius; but there was commonly two affigned to each Person, a good and an evil Genius; and these were thought to attend him from the Cradle to the Grave. The Palm Tree was facred to the Genius; and his Offerings were Flowers, Wine, Incenfe, parched Corn, and Salt, but no Blood was to be shed upon the Solemnity of the Birth-day. The good Genius amongst the Greeks had a Temple in the Way that leads to the Mountain Manalus, and at the End of Supper they offered him a Cup filled with Wine and Water. Amongst the Romans, the Flatterers brought in the Custom

of swearing by the Genius of the Emperor, and Caligula

put many Persons to Death that refused it.

There is a Story, that when Ulyffes came amongst the Temessians, they slew one of his Companions; to appeale his Genius, which afflicted them with many Calamities, they were forced yearly to offer one of their most beautiful Virgins to him: At last, Euthymus, who had been Victor in the Olympic Games, being admitted into the Temple, fought with the Genius, who was of a very black Complexion, a terrible Shape, and cloathed in a Wolf's Skin, beat him out of the City, and made him take Refuge in the Sea, and so released the Virgin; whose Beauty became the Reward of so desperate an Undertaking. Brutus is likewise said to have seen his evil Genius in a monstrous and horrid Shape the Night before his Fight, who being asked what he was, said, I am 167 evil Genius : Brutus, thou shalt see me at Phillippi. Brutus, not at all discomposed, answered, I will fee thee. The Event next Day proved fatal, by the Loss of the Battle.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of some Deities that accompany Mankind from their Birth to their Grave.

I T would be too tedious to enumerate the several Deities that were said to have Care of Infants; the most considerable Deities that attended the Marriage Solemnities, and Women in their Labours, have been mentioned before; they were as many Deities as Circumstances of Life, or useful Offices in a Family, such as cleaving of Wood, and sweeping the Chamber, whose Names thew what was the peculiar Thing they presided over: Edulia gave the Infants Meat, Potica, Drink, Cuba and Cunina rocked

rocked them in their Cradles, Rumina preserved them when fucking at the Breaft: She had a Temple at Rome, where they offered Milk to her. As Persons grew up, so their Deities to be worshipped by them increased: Murtia had her Temple upon the Mount Aventine, as the Goddess of Idleness, that made People lazy; Mediatrina was so called from curing fick Persons; at her Feaft in September, the Romans drank new Wine mixed with old, which served them instead of Physick. Quies, or Rest, had her Temple without the City of Rome; Horta, the Galdess who invites Men to great Enterprizes, h.d a Temple which stood always open. In short, as every Part of the Body was placed under the Influence of some Celestial Constellation, so it was assigned to some God, as its particular Guardian. But their last Goddess was Libitina, who by some was thought to be Proserpine, or the infernal Venus: In her Temple the rich Man's Heir might be furnished with all Things, either necessary or superfluous. for the Funeral of his departed Benefactor.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of NEREUS, and the Nereides.

H AVING taken Notice of the Celestial and Terrestrial Deities, it may not be improper to mention

some of those that belong to the Water.

Nereus was the Son of Oceanus and Tethys, his Education and Authority were in the Waters, his Residence more peculiarly in the Egean Seas; he was looked upon as a Prophet: When Hercules was ordered to setch the Golden Apples of the Hesperides, he went to the Nymphs that lived in the Grottos of Eridamus, to know whereabouts in the World he might find them. The Nymphs sent him to Nereur, who changed himself from one Form

to another, but was held so fast by Hercules, till he returned to his sirst Shape, that he was obliged to tell him what he enquired for. Noreus, by his Sister Doris, had sifty Daughters, called Noreides, who used to play and dance in the Sea, about the Chariot of Neptune.

They were esteemed very handsome, insomuch that Cassiope, the Wise of Cepbeus, King of Ætbiopia, after having triumphed over all the Beauties of her Age, daring to compare herself with the Nereides, raised their Indignation against her to such a Degree, that they sent a prodigious Whale into the Country, so that to appeare them she was commanded by the Oracle to expose her Daughter Andromeda, bound to a Rock, to be devoured by this Monster; the Oracle was obeyed, but Perseus, by his Valour, delivered Andromeda, and procured Cassiope to be taken into Heaven.

CHAP. XLV.

Of TRITON.

T is not agreed who were the Parents of Triton, whether Neptune and Amphitrite, and Neptune and Celamo, or, Oceanus and Tethys, or Noreus; he was a Sea God, the Herald and Trumpeter of Oceanus and Neptune; the upper Part of his Body to the Navel, as likewise his Voice was human; he had two Fore-feet like a Horse, else his lower Parts were like a Dolphin, with a double forked Tail, that resembled a Half-Moon; his Hair was like Wild Parsley, his Eyes blue, his Mouth very large, his Shoulders of a purple Colour, and he was covered all over with little Scales; sometimes he is described riding on a Chariot, drawn by Horses of a Sky Colour.

He used frequently to take away the Cattle grazing in the Fields of *Tanagra*, and fometimes destroyed the smaller finalier Veffers; to appear him they offered him Wine, and he being pleased with the Smell, drank freely of it, went to sleep, and falling from an Eminence upon the Shore had his Head cut off by one of the Tanagrians.

He had a Daughter named Triftia, a Priestes of Miserva, who, by the God Mars, brought him a Grandson called Menacippus. There were several of these Tritons, that were all of the same Shape, and the constant Attendants upon Neptuns, and the Protectors of Sea-saring Persons.

CHAP. LXVI.

Of Ino and PALEMON.

A Nother of the Sea-Deities was Ino, the Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and Wife of Athamas King of Thebes: The most general Opinion is, that because of Juno's Ill-will to Thebes, upon Account of Bacchus's being born there, and to Ino in particular, for bringing him up, Athanas ran mad, and in one of his Fits killed Learches, a Son of his by Ino: She fearing the fame Fate, took up her other Son Melicerte, and running to the Sea-side, leaped from the Rock Molyris with him into the Sea: They were kindly entertained by Neptune and the Nereides, and had the Honour to be made Sea-Deities: However, the Mother, as some say, was thrown up by the Waves, and buried at Megara, and the Son likewise at the Isthmus of Corinth. Others will have it. that he was conveyed thither by a Dolphin, where he was adored as a God, his Name changed into Palemon, and the Rock Molyris consecrated to him. Sisiphus his Father's Brother, at that Time King of Carinth, in Memory of him increased the Solemnities of the Islmian Games, which

which had formerly been celebrated in Honour of Neptune only. He is otherwise called Portunus, and painted with a Key in his right Hand, as securing the Ports from Invaders; Adorations were paid to him chiesly by Tenedos, and the Sacrifice offered to him was an Infant. Ino is otherwise called by the Greeks Lencothea, by the Latins, Matuta, being reputed the Goddess that usbers in the Morning; and therefore probably adored by the Mariners, because the Morning Light and Breezes are comfotable to them in their Distress.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of GLAUCUS.

THE Story of this God is very fanciful, and shews the Extravagance of the Poetical Invention: He was the Son et her of Polybins, the Son of Mercury, and Eubaa, or of Phorbus and Panopaa, or of Neptune and Nædes, else of Pasiphae; others make Anthedon the Name of his Father, others of his Conntry, there being a City of that Name in Baotia. He carried off Ariadne from the Island Dia, and was therefore bound fast by Bacchus with Vine-Twigs: He ravished Syma, the Daughter of Iolemes and Doris, and took her with him into Asia; after that he fell in Love with Europia the Daughter of Myreus, and then with Hydra the Daughter of Scyllus the Sicyonian Diver. He was a notable Swimmer, and therefore named Pontius. He was the Builder of the Ship Argo, and Commander of it, when Jason fought with the Tyrrbenians, and was the only Person not wounded. He dwelt formerly in Delus, and used to prophefy with the Nereides, and some report, was Master to Apollo himself in that Art.

As he delighted very much in Fishing, so one Day as he was numbering his Draught upon the Shore, he observed the Fishes to jump into the Sea again immediately upon tasting a certain Herb; he stood amazed at the Thing, and trying the Experiment upon himself, leaped in after them. Some say, that being wear of his Life, he threw himself into the Sea, and that he was turned into a Whale, and not a God.

They that make him the Son of Pasiphae give us this, Story, that as he was pursuing a Mouse, he fell into a Butt of Honey, and was smothered. His Father Mines was told, that that Man should inform him of his Son. and restore him to Life too, that should tell him what his Party-coloured Bull was like; Polydius one Day happening to compare it to a Black berry, he was apprehended, and bid to find out Glaucus: By the Art of Divination he discovered where he was so suffocated; and being shut up with him, with Orders to bring him to Life again, in Despair he provoked a Serpent to kill him, but happened to kill the Serpent; upon this another Serpent appeared, bringing a certain Herb, which he touched the dead Serpent with, and recovered him. Polydius took it up, and applying it to Glaucus, recovered him in the same Manner: However, after that he had brought Glaucus to life again, he could not be permitted to return into Argos his own Country, till he had taught his Patient the Art of Divination.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of ORION.

II S Original was very extraordinary: Hyricus, an Inhabitant of the City of Tanagra in Baotia, was so very hospitable to Strangers, that the Gods Jupiter, Neptune,

vane, and Mercury, did him the Honour of a Visit, and were so well pleased with their Entertainment, that they offered him the Choice of any Thing he could think of; nothing pleasing the old Man like a Son, the Gods took an Ox's Hide, and pouring in their Urine, gave it to the Man's Wise, bidding her cover it in the Earth till ten Months were expired; at which Time Orion was born, called at first Urion, because the Gods had contributed their Urine; but to avoid the Indecency of the Name, he was named Orion.

He was a famous Hunter, and kept a fine Pack of Hounds: He obtained of Neptune the Power of walking as lightly upon the Waters as Iphicias did over the Ears of Corn, and was besides of so tall a Stature, that no Place in the Ocean was deep enough to cover his Shoulders. He travelled through the Sea to Chios, and endeavouring to vitiate Erope, the Wife of King Oenopion, was by him seized, deprived of his Eyes, and turned out of the Island. Walking on to Lemnos, he met with Vulcan, who received him kindly, and gave him Cedation, one of his Servants, to be his Guide; under his Conduct he went to the Palace of the Sun in the East, and was by his Assistance restored to Sight. After this, he made War upon Oenopion, who being hid under Ground by his Citizens, escaped his Vengeance: when he had searched for him till he was weary, he retired to Crete, where he gave himself up to hunting. Besides his Adventure with Erope, he would have ravished the Pleiades, Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and their Mother with them, pursuing them throughout Baotia for the Space of five Years, till Jupiter, out of Pity, took them amongst the Stars. He was at last killed by Diana, either with her Arrows, or by a Scorpion that she raised out of the Ground; either because an Attempt he made to ravish her, or because he boasted that no Beasts whatever could escape him, or because he would have ravished Opis, one of the Nymphs of Diana's Train.

Diocles says, that Orion was so beautiful a Youth, that Aurora carried him off with her to the Island Delus,

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marvied to him: Apollo saw it, and often chid his Sister upon this Account; but finding it to no Purpose, he laid hold of this Opportunity to dispatch Orion out of the Way; for one Day seeing him walking through the Sea, with his Head appearing above the Water, he offered to lay a Wager with Diana, that she could not hit that Mark with her Arrows; Diana, by Reason of the Distance, not imagining what it was, and desiring to shew her Skill in Archery, drew her Bow, and fixed her Antowing in Orion's Forehead: When she came to the Knowledge of what she had done, she was so concerned, that to make him some Sort of Amends, she prevailed upon Jupiter to place him amongst the Stars.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of PHORCYN.

MORCIN, or, as the Latins call him, Phareus, was the Son of Ponnus and Terra; Varro says he was the Son of the Nymph Thesea and Neptune, and that be-fides the Children he had by his Wife and Sister Cato, to wit, the Phoneydos and Gargons, he begot Theosa, who by Neptune had a monstrous Cyclops called Polyphenus: He begot also the Serpent that guarded the Hesperton Fruit, and a Daughter named Seylla.

Medusa was one of the Gorgons, who being metamorphosed, as was said before, turned many of the People that lived near the Tritonian Lake into Stones, and therefore the Gods out of Pity sent Perseus, the Son of Jupiter and Danae, to cut off her Head: He received Wings for his Heels, and a Scymetar from Mercury, and a Shield in the Nature of a Looking-glass from Pallas, and a Helmet from Plus; thus he fied to Tartessus, a City of Mercia, where directed by his Looking-glass, he dispatched

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her Head at one Blow, and putting it in a Bag that had been lent him by the Nymphs, he carried it to Pallas. From the Blood that gushed forth from the Head of Medus, when it was cut off, there immediately sprang forth the winged Horse Pegasus, and from the Drops arose all Sorts of Serpents.

The Gorgons were of two Sorts, though all came from the same Parents as Medusa. Some of them were old Women and grey when they were born, and therefore were called Grea: they dwelt in Scythia, and had one Eye and one Tooth in common amongst them; these they made Use of when they went abroad, and at other Times they were laid up in a Cosser. Perseus took both Eye and Tooth away from them when he was going to kill Medusa, nor would he restore them till they had told him where the Nymphs dwelt that had Shoes with Wings to them.

These Graa, had three Sisters called Gorgons, their Heads were covered with curling Snakes, they had Tusks like Bores, brazen Hands and golden Wings; they dwelt not far from the Hesperides, in the western Barts of Iberia. They used to turn all Persons into Stones that they looked on. When Persons had slain Medusa, they slew after him as if they would have swallowed him up; but when they could not find him by Reason of Pluto's Helmet, they thought it proper to desist. Afterwards these Gorgons, together with other Monsters, as Centaurs, Harpies, Hydra's, &c. were thrown into Hell, there to become the Tormentors of wicked Persons.

CHAP. L.

Of Proteus.

ROTEUS was another Sea-God, the Son of Neture, and the Nymph Phænice; or, as others will have it, of Oceanus and Tethys; he lived at the Phanos of Alexandria, in Quality of Herdsmen to Neptune. Going to Phlegra, he married the Nymph Torone, of whom he had Tmolus and Telegonus, two Youths, who when they grew up treated Strangers so barbarously, that their good Father Proteus being unable to bear with it, got Leave of Neptune to return into Egypt, and was conveyed thither through a long Cave which Neptune made for him under the Seas: Afterwards, when the News was brought him that Hercules had put his Sons to Death for their Cruelty, he did not shed any Tears, because they were such profligate Persons; nor did he seem satisfied, because they were his Sons.

Besides these Children he had Cabera, Retia and Idea thea, who when Menalus was doubting whether he should return into his Country or no, gave him that Advice, whereby covering himself and his Men with the Skins of Sea-Calves just killed, and pretending to lie asleep upon the Shore, where Proteus about Noon used to sleep amongst the Sea-Cattle, he seized the God, and held him sast, till, after he had turned himself into Water. Fire. Wild Beasts, Trees, Birds and Serpents, he was obliged to return to his natural Shape, and inform them of their sture good or ill Fortune. Orpheus ascribes to this Deity the Keys of the Sea, and makes him the universal Principle of Nature: He is said to ride in a Chariot drawn by Sea-Cattle, a Sort of Horses with two Legs, and Tails like Fishes.

Historians say that Proteus was a King of Carpathus, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, and that for his great Wisdom and Justice he was chosen King of Egypt, and

after his Death deisied by his People. Paris and Helemin their Flight from Sparta, came to his Court, where she remained during the Siege of Troy, as Herodetus says; after which he very honourably restored her to Memelaus, with all the Treasures Paris had brought off with her. The Reason why he was said to be the Sea-God, and the Feeder of the Sea-Calves, is because his Dominion lay upon the Sea-side, and his Subjects were very well skilled in maritime Affairs.

CHAP. LI.

Of CASTOR and POLLUX.

In the Shape of a Swan, fang so very charmingly, that Leda fell in Love with him; or, as others say, was pursued in that Shape by an Eagle, and took Resuge in Leda's Bosom; she bore him an Egg, of which were batched Castor, Pollux, and Helma: Many say, there were two Eggs, and that from one sprang Pollux and Castor, from the other Helma, Clytemusstra and Timandra; or, as the best Accounts have it, Pollux and Helma came the Egg that Leda conceived of Jupiser, the rest were her Children by Tyndanus, who therefore were mortal, and the others immortal.

However, they are called Tyndaridæ, and ware born at Paphnus, an Island belonging to Lacedæmon; though there was a great Controversy between the Spantans and Messenians, whose Country Gods these were. Jupiter translated the Form of a Swan, that he made Use of, inso Heaven, and sent Mercury to remove these Youtha from their Birth-place to Pellene, in Order to be educated there. Afterwards, when Jason was preparing to sail for the Golden Fleece, amongst other adventurous Heroes came Cassor and Pellux, and behaved themselves very gallantly

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gallantly throughout all the Voyage. When they put in for Water at the Shore of the Bebrycians, Amycus, the Son of Neptune King of the Country, challenged all the Argonauts to box with him, as his Practice was to kill Strangers, by forcing them to a Battle of Fiftycuffs; Pollux engaged with him, and slew him, with many others of the Bebrycians. After the Colchian Expedition. these two did great Service in clearing the Seas of rates, and made War upon Athens, for the Recovery of their Sister Helen, who had been stolen away by Thefeur; and having stormed the City, and recovered Relen, were so merciful as to spare all the Athenians, except an old Woman, Athra, the Mother of Theseus, whom they carried away captive. From that Time all merciful Kings and Saviours of their Country, were called Dioscuri, that is, the Sons of Jupiter, as were Cafter and Pollux. After this, they fell in Love with two Sisters, Phase and Ta-Layra, the Daughters of Leucippus and Arfinee, took them from their Father, and did not scruple to do the same Thing to others, which they took fo heinously at the Hand of Thefeus. Some talk of a Son that Pollux had by Phabe, called Mnefibus, and of another that Cafter had by Talayra, named Anogon: Those Sisters were contracted to Lynceus and Ida, the Sons of Aphareus, who in revenge fought the Ravishers near the Mountain Taygetus; in the Battle Caftor was killed by Lynceus, as Lynceus was by Pollux with a Stone Pillar; upon which Pollux erected a Trophy: Poliux himself had been wounded by Ida, if Jupiter had not struck him with Thunder. However, Castor being flain, Pollux begged of Jupiter to make him immortal, which not being possible, he obtained that he might impart half his own Immortality to his Brother: So that each of them are said to live and die every other Day. After the Death of Castor, there was a Dance inflituted in Memory of him, called the Castorean Dance, to be performed by young Men in Armour.

The Reason why these Gods are supposed favourable to Mariners is this: When the Argonauts sailed first from

Sigenma

Sigaum, they were encountered with a great Storm, and Orpheus was making Vows for the Safety of the Ship, when two strange Fires appeared playing about the Heads of Castor and Pollux; there following immediately a wonderful Calm, it was thought there was something divine in these Youths; and ever after when such Fires appeared, it was believed they were sent by their Command; and when these Meteors came together, they were esteemed savourable to Mariners, and called by their Names Castor and Pollux: When one only was seen, it was looked upon as dangerous, and termed Helena.

White Lambs were facrificed to these Gods, in Token of their benign Aspects. The Cephalenses were their greatest Admirers; they ranked them amongst their Magni Dei, Gods of the highest Order, and Men commonly swore by them. They had a Temple consecrated to them in the Forum of Reme, because it was thought that in the Battle with the Latins they came into the Field, riding on white Horses, and by their Conduct inclined the Victory, which before stood doubtful, to the Side of the Romans. It is said they were buried in a Place belonging to the Lacedamonians; and that it was forty Years after their Death before they were received into the Number of Gods, and called Gemini.

CHAP. LII.

Of Eolus.

OLUS, the Emperor of the Winds, was the Son of Hippotas; his Mother was Menecla, the Daughter of Hyllus King of Lipara: He dwelt in the Island of Strongyle, one of the seven Islands that are called Eclian,

as being all under the Dominion of *Eolus*. Some faid that *Strongyle*, others that *Lipara*, was the Habitation and Workhouse of *Vulcan*, and this was confirmed by the Stones that were thrown out of it upon fiery Eruptions. The Ancients used to deposit rough Iron, and the Reward for working it into Swords, or other necessary Utensils, and find them ready upon the Shore the

next Morning.

Molus, according to fome Authors, had his Seat at Rhegium in Italy: He had an universal Power over the Winds, which he confined in a vast Prison, and chained them so, as that they should not be able to contend with one another; for before he had this Command over them, they had many Combats, in which Cities were overthrown, and Countries totally destroyed: For whereas Sicily was joined to Italy, they divided them; and whereas before there was no Mediterranean Sea, the Force of a Tempest tore the Earth, and the Waters entering by Calps, made that Sea, which is within the Land, and is a Boundary to Africa and Europe; for the Land was low, and so easily covered with Water; but the Mountains still appeared, and became so many Islands.

The Winds were likewise called Thracian, because the ey were thought to blow out of Thrace, and that they had

their Dwelling there, in a great Caye.

The *Aolian* Islands, some Authors say, for a long Time lay defart, till *Liparus*, the Son of *Ansonis*, having some Contentions with his Brothers, came thither with a Fleet and Colony, and called one of them *Lipara*. When he grew old, *Aolus*, the Son of *Hippotas*, married his Daughter *Cyane*, and gathering many People together, caused all the rest of the seven Islands to be inhabited.

He was hospitable both to Gods and Men, just to his Subjects, skilful in warlike Affairs, and accomplished in all Sorts of human Prudence. He is said to have invented Sails for his Shipping. Living in such rough and mountainous Places, by the Flux and Reslux of the Sea, and by the Observation of the sery Eruptions, he could forest

foretel Storms and Tempests, and what Winds were likely to rule for such a Season; for before the South Wind blew, the Island Lipara would be covered with a thick Cloud, and before the North Wind the Isla would fend forth clear Flames with exceeding great Noise and Roaring.

CHAP. LIII.

Of BOREAS.

TIS Parentage is unknown; his Residence was usually in some Cave or other of Thrace. The Story that goes of him is, that seeing Orithyia, the Daughter of Eritheus King of Athens, gathering Flowers with her Damsels near a River Side, he sell in Love with her. ravished her, and carried her into Thrace. When Xerxes had failed with his wonderous Fleet cross the Hellespant, mpon a Design to ravage Greece, the Athenians were commanded to call their Son-in-law Boreas to their Assistance. who shattered the Perfian Fleet to such a Degree, that the best Part of it was lest or disabled. Boreas had by Orithyia four Daughters, Upis, Laxo, Hecaerge, and Cleopatra, otherwise called Arplice; and two Sons, Zetes and Calais, who failed with the other Argonauts to Colchis: When they arrived at Phineus's Court, they drove the Hargies from his Table. They were themselves afterwards killed by Hercules, either in dividing the Present that Fafon made to the Heroes that accompanied him, or because they were against the Ship's returning into Mysia. or out of Envy, because they out-ran him, being very fwift of Foot, and having the Power besides of slying ; or else in Revenge, because their Father Boreas sent a Tempek upon the Island Cos. Besides Orithyia, Boreas ravished Chloris, the Daughter of Arcturus, and took her with him to the Hill Niphates, which for a long Time · was

was called the Bed of Boreas, but afterwards had the Name of Cameasus; of her he begat Hyrpace.

CHAP. LIV.

Of Scylla and Charybois.

HESE were two Monsters in the Sicilian Streights, famous for their Enmity towards Mariners; the former was the Daughter of Phoronis and Hecate, and having been familiar with Neptune, Amphitrite was fo provoked with Jealousy, that she cast a certain Poison into the Fountain that Scylla used to bathe in; throwing her into a Fit of Madness, she leaped into the Sea, and was changed into a Monster; others say it was Glaucus the had to do with, and that Girce was the jealous Rival that poisoned the Fountain; that Scylla seeing her lower Parts going into Dog's, Snake's and Dolphin's Tails, she drowned herself out of Despair. Some confound this with another Scylla, the Daughter of Ny/us, King of the Megarenses, who from the Walls falling in Love with Minos, who besieged the City Megara, betrayed her Father into his Hands, by cutting off a purple Lock of Hair, which as long as Nysus wore, the Oracle had pronounced him immortal; that finding herself despised by Minos, who detefted her Treachery, she threw herself into the Sea, and had Dogs joined to her by the Gods to be her Tormentors, and to make her not only monstrous, but miserable: Others again change her into a Lark, and her Father into an Hawk, which bears an irreconcileable Aversion to the other: Pausanias says she was neither metamorphosed into a Bird nor a Monster, but thrown into the Sea by Minos's Order, and toffed by the Waves, till she was carried to the Scyllaun Promoutory, where her Corps

Corps lay unburied, till it was devoured by Birds, which give Occasion to the Story. Which of the two Scylla's this was is uncertain. She is variously described; most agree, that she had a Multitude of Heads and Necks so long, that they could reach and attack a Ship at a very great Distance: Whosoever sailed by that Place were infallibly shipwrecked, and devoured by these Monsters.

Charybdis was a very ravenous and rapacious Woman, who having stolen some Oxen from Hercules, that he had taken from Geryon, was thunder-struck by Jupiter. and transformed into a Sea-Monster. Some affirm, that Hercules killed her himself, others that Scyla committed this Robbery, and was killed for it by Hercules, but that by the Care of her Father Phorque she was put into a Cauldron, and stewed in it so long that she came to Life again.

Scylla and Charybdis were Rocks, and Eddys, lying in the Streights between Italy and Sicily, through which Hercules passed with much Loss and Danger; but he afterwards, by Engines of his own Invention, cleared the Seas so effectually, and rendered them so navigable, that fince that Time there has been nothing heard of them.

CHAP. LV.

Of ARION.

RION was born at Methyma, of what Parents it is uncertain: He was an admirable Harper, and a famous Dithyrambick Poet, if not the Inventor of the Cyclian Chorus : He flourished in the Court of Periander, Tyrant of Corintb, where after he had for some Time refided, he had a Desire to visit Italy and Sicily; whence also after some Stay, and vast Riches acquired by his Mufick, he proposed to return to Corinth. At the Port of Tarentum.

Tarentum, he refolved to trust himself with none but Corintbian Mariners; they being put out pretty far from Land, after some Conference with themselves, commanded Arion to deliver all his Wealth up to them, and to throw himself into the Sea, unless he had a Mind to dispatch himself some other Way. He seeing it in vain to refift, brought them out his Money; defiring Leave only to play them one Tune before he left the Ship, thinking, that by the Sight of the Gold, and the Sweetness of the Musick, they might possibly be mollissed; this proving in vain, he summoned up all his Skill, and going off with a Flourish called Lex Orthia, threw himfelf with his Harp, Garland, and the rest of his Apparel, into the Sea, the Sailors pursued their Voyage, whilst Arion was carried along by one of the Dolphins, that listened in Crowds to his Melody, and set safe on the Shore of Tanarus, from whence he straightway went to Corinth, and told his Story to the King. Periander beheving it to be a Fiction, kept him in Prison till such Time as the Mariners arrived there; then asking what News they had heard of Arion, they faying they had left him well at Tarentum, he brought Arion before them, in the very Habit he was in when he leaped into the Sea; they were fo surprized at the Sight, that they confessed the Fact, and were punished as they deserved. Arion in a short Time recovered Wealth again, and the Dolphin, for his good Services, was made a Constellation.

CHAP.

CHAP. LVI.

Of the Infernal Regions, and of Acheron, STYX, COCYTUS, and PERIPHLEGETHON.

PLATO fays that Apollo and Ops brought certain Tables of Brass from amongst the Hyperboreans, to Delos, in which it was written, that when the Soul was released from the Body, it went to an unknown subterraneous Receptacle, where Pluto had a Court not less than that of Jupiter. For the Earth is the Middle of the Globe, the upper Hemisphere is possessed by Jupiter and his Offspring, and the lower by his Brother Pluto: But before any Approach can be made to the Court of Pluto, where an Iron Gate, with most firm Bars, secures the Entrance, the River Acheron, Cocytus, and many other Difficulties

must be passed; of which hereaster.

Acheron was the Son of Ceres, born in a Cave, conceived without a Father; or, as others will have it, the Son of Titan and Terra. The Reasons of his being sent to the Infernal Regions are various; one of them is, that he furnished the Titans with Water when they fought against the Gods; nor is it more certain, whether it be a River in the Country of the Cimmerians, which, according to Homer, is one Day's Journey from Circe, a Mountain in the Country of the Latins, where he likewife places Cocytus; or whether it be the fame with those hot, unpleasant, flinking, bitter Waters, which flow from the dark Cavities that are on the Coast of Italy, near the Promontory of Mysenus, and the Bay of Baie; or else has its Rife in Epirus, flowing from the Acherusian For, near the City Pandofia, and afterwards falling into the Bay of Ambracia.

Diodorus Siculus says, that the Hell of the Greeks, and the Passage over the River Acheron in a Boat, was only

an Imitation of the Egyptian Funerals, and that the feigned Meadows. and Habitation of the Dead, were Places near the Acheruhan Lake, whither the Egyptians used to carry their dead Bodies, to be deposited in the

Sepulchres there erected for them.

Syx is the next River, said to flow out of a Rock in the infernal Regions. It is not agreed whose Daughter she was, whether of Oceanus, Acheron, or Terra. She was a very ancient Goddess, who had a magnificent Palace, far from the supernal Regions, with Pillars of Marble and Silver, that reached to Heaven: She was thought to have been married to Pallas, or Piras, by whom she had Hydra. Victor was her Daughter by Acheron; when her Daughters, Victory, Force, Strength and Zeal, had. affisted Jupiter against the Titans, he gave Styx this Dignity and Pre-eminence, that the most folemn Oath of the Gods should be by her Deity. When any of the Gods were supposed to have told a Lie, Jupiter sent Iris to fetch a Golden Cup full of the Stygian Water, which the God was to drink, and if he proved perjured, he was to be deprived of his Nettar and Ambrofia, and lie filent, and in a Lethargy, for the Space of a Twelvemonth, and for nine Years longer he was separated from the other Gods, so as not to be admitted to their Banquets or Councils: Others are of Opinion, that this Honour was given to Styx, because she discovered the Conspiracy of the Gods against Jupiter, when they went about to bind him.

Authors have had several Controversies where the River Styx might take its Rise; some say near the Bay of Baia, and the Lake of Avernus, which was thought to be the Entrance of Hell, and to send forth such stinking Vapours, that the Birds fell down dead that endeavoured to say over it; all this was imagined to have been a Fable invented by the Priess, to keep so sine and delicious a Country to themselves, by frightening others from daring to approach it. Others say, it was a River of Arcadia, falling out of a high Rock near the City Nonacris; that the Water of the Spring was of so poisonous

and cold a Nature, that it would dissolve all Metals, and that no Vessel could hold it: It is said that Alexander was possed with it, and that it was carried to him in an Ass's Hoof; the Waters of the River Styx were of an Azure Colour, and the Fishes in it were little more than the Shadows and Appearances of them.

Cocytus and Peripblegethon flow out of Styx, but by contrary Ways, and at last meet again to increase the

immense Waters of Acheron.

Acheron is so called, as being deprived of Joy, whence Storms of Grief and Trouble are said to slow from it, either because of the Tears of Relations that accompany the Dead, or because the Memory of past Actions is the sirst River of Trouble that is to be passed over by the Souls of the Deceased, where they must part with their Wealth, Honours, and all their outward Ornaments. Styx, which denotes something bateful, is the next River to be passed over, for then they begin to hate their former Course of Life and Vanity; Cocytus is the Lamentation they make for past Miscarriages, and the Dread they have of suture Punishments, which they will soon find after they have gone over the staming Streams of Phlegethon.

CHAP. LVII.

Of CHARON and CERBERUS.

HARON was the Son of Erebus and Nox, who, according to Hefiod, were Parents to most of the Monsters of Hell. He was the Ferryman, that in his Weather-beaten open boat, carried the Souls of the Dead over the forementioned Rivers: He was a very old Man, fat and nasty, with a grey Beard, long and bushy, with fore siery eyes, and cloathed in Rags that would fearce

scarce hang upon his Shoulders. He was of a rough, faucy Temper, and made no Distinction between Kings and Subjects, seeing that the Rich and Poor, the Beautiful and deformed, were all alike naked, and destitute of every Thing; however, he exacted his Fare, which was generally One Half Penny, but never exceeded three. and this was put by the furviving Friends into the Mouth of the deceased. The Hermonienses were the only People that could obtain their Passage without it, because Hell was but a little Way distant from their own Country. When the Bodies had no Burial, the Souls were forced to wander for the Space of an hundred Years upon the Banks of the River, before they could be ferried over: fome living Persons gained Passage in this Boat, and returned to this World again, as Hercules, Ulyffes, Orpheus. Æneas and Theseus.

Beyond the Rivers in a vast Den, before the Gates of Pluto's Palace, lies a most fierce Dog, called Cerberus, who fawns upon all Persons that enter; but frightens them from venturing out again with his hideous barking; or, if they be so bold as to do it, he devours them immediately. He was born of Typhon and Echidna; though his Shape be like a Dog, yet he has the Tail of a Dragon, and instead of Hair, his Back is covered with the Heads of all Sorts of Serpents. He has three Necks and Heads, though Hesson gives him sity, and others

an hundred.

The Shrilness of his Voice, the Foam of his Mouths, the Stench of his Breath, and his Chain composed of Dragons twined together, do all contribute to render him still more terrible; yet Hercules brought him from Hell by the Way of Tænarus, and by his Reluctancy when he saw the Light, there fell from him a Foam, that produced the poisonous Herb called Aconitum, or the Wolfbane.

CHAP

CHAP. LVIII.

Of the PARCE.

INCE none of the Things before-mentioned, or any other, could happen without the Approbation and Command of the Parca, it is not improper to speak of them in this Place. They were three Sisters, always of the same Mind, so that though there was a Disagreement sometimes among the other Gods, yet no Difference was ever known to have been between them. Their Names were Clotho, Lachefis, and Atropos, Sisters to the Hera, and Daughters of Jupiter and Themis; others fay, they were the Daughters of Jupiter and Nox; others of Necessity; others of Oceanus; and others, that they were born at the same Time with Pan, out of that unshapen, and confused Matter called Chaos, and that they betook themselves to a high, gloomy, strong Marble Cave, from whence they could take their Flight at Pleasure to distribute Good or Evil to Mortals. They were the Secretaries to the Gods, and at the Moment of the Birth of any Person, decreed what should happen to him.

They are described as cloathed in White, bordered with Purple, and holding an Adamantine Distass, which reaches from one End of the World to the other; they sit on Thrones, with Crowns on their Heads: They represent unto us all Sorts of Time, past, present, and to come; and the Birth, Growth, and End of all Things, is attributed to them, under the Notion that one draws out the satal Thread of Life, the other wraps it about the Spindle, and the third cuts it oss, when it is their Will to sinish it.

Venus Caelestis has been reputed the eldest of the Fates, so has Jupiter himself, and Mars, been reckoned amongst them. Lieius Delius, an ancient Composer of Hymns

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to the Gods, fays, that Lucina, called Prepomene, was one of them, and that she was much elder than Saturn. At Megara was the Statue of Jupiter Olympius, made of Gold and Ivory by Theo/comus, which bore upon its Head the Hours and the Destinies.

The Antients thought that whatever was born or produced, whether Animals, Buildings, or Cities, had not only their proper Genius, but were placed under the Power of a Destiny of their own; so that after a certain Number of Days or Years, they must perish by Sword, Fire, Sickness, or some other Sort of Destruction, which could not be avoided by any Human Prudence. And this Opinion went so far, that it was believed that Destiny was so strong that no God could escape it.

CHAP. LIX.

Of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and.

Æacus.

HEN the Dead were entered into Plute's Palace, they were brought before three fevere and just Judges, who examining into the Actions of their Lives, might allot them Rewards and Punishments according to their Demerits.

The first of these Judges was Minus, the Son of Jupiter by Europa, and Brother of Rhadamanthus and Sappedon; because his Birth was thought to be illegitimate, after the Death of Jupiter Asserius, the Cretans would not permit him to succeed in his Father's Kingdom; but he, to persuade them that it was the Divine Pleasure that he should reign, prayed for some Sign from Neptune, which was granted, and a Horse rose suddenly out of the Sea, and thereupon he obtained the Empire: That is, as Historians will have it, he brought a formidate K

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Fleet before the Island, and forced them to submit to his Power: Others say that he was a Stranger, others that he was a Native of Crete, but not the Son of Jupiter, and that he was called so from his Justice: He was likewise called the Disciple and familiar Friend of Jupiter, who kept him nine Years in a Cave, to teach him wholesome Laws for the Government of his People. As for other Matters relating to Minos, they will be spoke of in their proper Places.

Rhadamanthus was likewise the Son of Jupiter Asterius. There is a Story, that having slain his Brother, he fled to Echalia, a City in Bactia, where he married Alcmena, that had been the Wise of Amphitryon: This is agreed, that he was the most temperate Man of his Time, and excelled amongst the Lawgivers of Crete, who were very good and very just Men; his particular Province was to enquire into the Crimes which Men had committed when alive, and to bring such to Confession, as enjoying themselves with Impunity, had deserred their

Repentance till their Death.

Æacus was the Son of Jupiter and Ægina, whom Jupiter lay with under the Resemblance of Fire, in an Island that afterwards went by her Name. It is reported, that when the Inhabitants of Ægina were destroyed by a Plague, Æacus prayed to his Father, that by some Means he would repair the Loss of his Subjects: Jupiter, out of Compassion, changed all the Ants in the Island into Men and Women, who from a Greek Word that fignifies Ants, were called Myrmidones, and were fo industrious a People as to become famous for their Ships and Navigation. The Truth of the Story is said to be, that when the Pirates had destroyed the Inhabitants of the Island, and that the few that remained were such as hid themselves in Caves and Holes for Fear of them, Encus encouraged them so far, as to make them build Houses, and sow Corn, and taught them Military Discipline, and how to fet out and man a Fleet, by which Means they durst creep out of their Holes where they lived Of the EUMENIDES or FURIES. 195 lived like Ants, and appear in the World as Men and Mariners.

Eacus had three Sons, Phocus by Pfamenathe, a Daughter of Nereus, and Telamon and Peleus by Eudais, a Daughter of Chiron; through his whole Course of Life he was of great Repute and Authority, by Reason of his Justice and Piety, insomuch that when there was an universal Drought throughout all Greece, (as had been said before) he was nominated by the Delphick Oracle to intercede with Jupiter for Rain, which was sent them upon

his Supplication.

It was decreed by Jove, that Rhadamanthus should judge the Asiatics, Eacus the Europeans, and that the Office of Minos should be, when any Thing was difficult, to take the Matter into his Cognizance, and give the decisive Sentence; and therefore Eacus and Rhadamanthus had only plain Rods, but Minos sat above them in a Throne by himself, and held a Golden Sceptre; the Place of Judicature was a large Meadow, called the Field of Truth, out of which there were two Passages, one to the Elysian Fields, and the other to Tartarus. Plato and Tully speak of Triptolemus, as a fourth Judge added to their Number.

CHAP. LX.

Of the Eumenides or Furies.

BECAUSE many Crimes were committed in fecret, so as that no Witness could discover them, it was necessary for the Judges to have such Officers, as by wonderful and various Tortures should make the Criminals confess them; and to this End the Eumenides, otherwise called the Erinnyes, Diræ, Severæ, or Furies, being the Messengers both of the Celestial and Terrestrial K2

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Jupiter, were always attendant upon the Sentence. They were called Furies, from that Madness which attends guilty Persons upon the Consciousness of their Villainies; Erinnyes, from the Indignation and Commotions they raise in the Mind by their Severity; and Eumenides, because they will be appeased by those who are Supplicants to them, as they were by Orestes at Argos, upon his following the Advice of Pallas.

It is not easy, in so great a Variety, to determine whether they were the Daughters of Nox, or Nox and Acheron, or of Terra and the Blood of Saturn, or of the Earth and Darkness, or of Eris, that is, Contention, or of

Terrestrial Jupiter.

They were described with Snakes instead of Hair, and Eyes like Lightning; they carried Iron Chains and Whips in one Hand, and slaming Torches in the other, which gave a dismal Light, but such as could discover Crimes, and kindle a Flame in the Breasts of the Guilty that is not to be extinguished: Their Feet were of Brass, because their Motions are sometimes slow, but sleady and certain. They were Attendants in the Porch of Pluto's Palace, who appointed them to be the Punishers of such as took salse Oaths, or oppressed the Poor; as likewise at the Throne of Jove, and therefore they had Wings to support their swift Passage through the Air, when they struck Terror, and carried such Punishments and Calamities, as the Gods commanded to be instituted upon Mortals, whether they were Famine, Wars or Pestilence.

Their Names were Tysiphone, Alecto, and Megara: They delighted in the Gloominess of the Night, and in black Garments; they dwelt in a dark Cave near the River Styx, and were always hovering about Persons that had ill Designs, and made use of wicked Counsels, and

indirect Practices.

Being so terrible in all Circumstances, it is no Wonder that they were so revered in all Nations, that they scarce durst to name them. Orestes declared as much to Iphigenia his Sister at Tauris, when he related the Miseries he suffered

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suffered for the Murder af Clytemnestra his Mother: Oedipus, indeed, when blind and raving, went into their Grove to the Admiration of all the People of Aniea. who; being in their right Senses, durst not look upon it.

They were reputed so implacable, that if any Person who was polluted with Murder, Incest, or any other great Impiety, should come into the Temple that was dedicated to them by Orestes in Cyrenea, a Town of Arcadia, they immediately became mad, and were hurried about from Place to Place, with the most restless and dreadful Tortures.

And yet these most severe Goddesses could not escape the Force of Love; for Tyfiphone became enamoured of a beautiful Lad called Cythæron, and got a Message delivered to him concerning her Passion, which he neglecting, and taking an Aversion to her frightful Figure, she drew one of her. Snakes out of her Hair, and threw it at him, which twined round'about his Body, and strangled him; all the Comfort he had, is, that the Gods changed.

him into a Mountain of his own Name.

They were worshipped at Casina in Arcadia, and at. Carmia in Peloponnesus; they had a Temple at Athens near the Areopagus, and their Priests were chosen from amongst those Judges who sat there; their greatest Solemnities were at Telphusia, a City of Arcadia, where a black Ewe with Lamb used to be burnt whole to them; their Priestesses were called Hesychidæ, and their Sacrifices used to be performed in the dead Time of the Night and amidst a profound Silence; and therefore before the other Solemnities began a Ram was offered to Herus, who had a Chapel amongst the Cydonians; Wine was not used, but fair Water, or a Liquor made of Honey; the Garlands were composed of the Narcissus Flowers. intermixed with Crocus's. The Enchantresses used a great many Ceremonies, to gain the Assistance of the Eumenides, as well as the Parca, towards the Accomplishment of their Deligns, as may be seen amongst the Poets, by the Methods which Medea took for the Preservation of Tales.

K 3

Some

Some Mythologists were of Opinion, that Tysiphone pumished the Sins that sprang from Hatred and Anger, Megera those from Envy, and Aleto such as accompany the infatiable Pursuit of Riches and Pleafure. Some thought there was but one Erinnys, named Adrastia, that she was the Daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the Revenger of Impleties, that laid hold of all Souls, notwith landing their various Turns and Subterfuges, brought them to Justice and Punishment, and sunk them into most profound, unheard of and eternal Darkness.

CHAP. LXI.

Of TARTARUS-

ARTARUS, or Barathrum, is the Place of Punishments, which never enjoys any Light, and from which there is no Deliverance, whither the Condemned are carried, and cast headlong by the Furies. Tartarus was born of the confused Matter called Chaos, and was of the same Age with Nox.

There is the same Distance between the Earth and Tartarus, that is between Heaven and the Earth; for if a Weight were let down from Heaven, it would be nine Days in its falling to the Earth, and so it would be like-

wife from thence to Tartarus.

Iris a Pit of a vast Wideness, surrounded with Brass, whose Pavement is sikewi e of solid Brass, and i s Gates and Barriers of the same Metal, where the Souls of Offenders are held in Bands, that are inevitable and indisfolvable.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXII.

Of Nox, and ber Offspring, as Death, Sleep, &c.

O X was a Goddess had in great Honour antongst the Ancients, who though the fire eldest of all the Gods, fince she possessed all Space, before they were born, or the unshapen Marter called Chaos had any Being; others thought that the came out of that undigested Matter; and others who owned her Antiquity, yet did not allow her a Being, till the Frame of the Universe was set in Order. Orpheus called her the Mother of the Gods and Men, and that all Things had their Beginning from her.

The Poets fancied her to be drawn in a Chariot with two Horses, before which several Stars went as Harbingers; that she was crowned with Poppies, and her Garments were black, with a black Veil over her Countenance, and that Stars followed in the same Manner as they preceded her; that upon the Departure of the Day, the arose from the Ocean, or rather from Erebus, and encompassed the Earth with her sable Wings.

The Sacrifice proper to her was a Cock, being a Bird

that is an Enemy to Silence.

Besides Lyfa, or Madness, and Eris, or Contention, that were her Daughters, she had a numerous Offspring, as Evil Fate, Black Destiny, Death, Sleep, and a Multi-tude of Dreams, all which proceeded from her without a Father. Other Genealogists reckon the Children of Nox and Erebus to have been Love, Deceit, Fear, Labour, Emulation, Fate, Old-Age, Death, Darkness, Mifery, Complaint, Partiality, Cheating, Obstinacy, the Parcæ and Dreams; all which, together with False Hopes, Want, Cares, Diseases, Hunger and Wars, lie Attendants. before

before the Palace of Pluto, and as Guards and Tormentors of Souls condemned to Tartarus.

Death, Night, and Sleep have so near a Resemblance, that they are promiscuously taken for one another amongst the Poets, who give this farther Account of them.

Mors, or Death, is the only and most powerful Minister of the Infernal Deities, that brings all Mortals down to the River Acheron. She was educated with more than ordinary Case by her Mother Nox, and had a peculiar Affection for her Brother Sommus; amongst the Eleans there was a Temple, with the Statue of a Woman, that held two Boys asleep, in the right Hand a hite one, and in the Left a black, having both of them their Legs distorted; the Inscription purported, that one of them was Sleep, the other Death, and the Female that non-rished them was Night.

If any Sacrifice was grateful to her, it was a Cock; but no Sacrifices, no Temples, no Priests nor ceremonial Rites were appointed for her, because she was looked upon as a most rigid Deity, whom no Prayers can move, no Sacrifices pacify; and yet this very Goddess was sent to Mankind as a Remedy of all Evils, and the End of all Grief and Misery, and is as much to be desired by good Men, when the Laws of Nature will permit her to come, as she is dreaded by Men of wicked Lives and

affrighted Consciences,

Somus, or Sleep, is described with Wings, because it goes throughout all the World, with a Speed incredible, and seizes upon the Eyes of Mortals with a sleent Surprize, and a pleasing Sostness. Hence it is said to be sont down from Heaven, as the greatest Blessing that can come from thence, to ease all Care, and to repair the Infirmities of weakened Nature. The Poets describe his Palace with Abundance of Beauties, in which he had a Thousand, or rather an infinite Number of Sons, but three taken Notice of more particularly; that is, Marpheus, who imitates Mankind, and all their Habits and Actions: Iceles, as he is called by the Gods, and Phoebter by Mor-

tals, who raises the Images of all other Animals; and Phantass, who describes the Pictures of Rivers, Mountains, and all other Things that are inanimate. Sleep has two Gates through which he sends his Dreams; one is of Hern, by which they pass, which carry Truth along with them; the other is Ivery, whence come such Dreams as carry false Appearances with them, and and dangerous to be trusted.

CHAP. LXIII.

Of the Persons tormented in Tartarus; as TITYUS, PHLEGYAS, IXION, SISY-PHUS, TANTALUS, the BELLIDES, and SALMONEUS.

HE Poets to deter Persons from great Crimes and Vices, give the Description of the Punishments which several notorious Offenders endured in Tartarus.

The most dreadful were the Giants, those Rebels against Jupiter; but of them, and of Typho in particular, there has sufficient mention been made in the Chapter of Jupiter, as likewise of the Titans, who were all condemned to those infernal Chains for their several Rebellions.

Amongst these lay another Giant named Tityus, sent thither for his daring Lust and Impiety. He was the Son of Jupiter and Elara, Daughter of Orchomenius, a River in Thissay; when Jupiter saw she was big with Child, being asraid of Juno's Jealousy, he hid her in the Earth, where she brought forth Tityus, and afterwards dying left the Education of him to the Earth, who thereupon was called his Mother, and nourished him till, he came to a prodigious Bigness. He lived in the Region Banapaa, where he exercised most horrid Cruelties, K. 5.

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vouring to ravish Latona: but other Authors will have it, that it was for making such an Attempt upon Diana, and that it was she herself that slew him; others say he was shot by both of them. After this he was thrown down into Hell, where he lay upon his Back, stretched out, and hound fast, being of so vast a Bulk that he covered the Space of nine Acres. There were two Vultures offered to be his Tormentors, who continually preyed upon his Liver, which was no sooner consumed, but another grew in its Stead, that so there might be always Subject Matter for eternal Punishment.

Nor were Phlag yas and Ission less remarkable.

Phleg yas was the Son of Mars, and King of the Lapithæ in Thessay; when he heard that Apollo had lain with his Daughter Coronis, to be revenged of him, he set Fire to the Temple at Delphos, for which Apollo killed him with his Arrows, and thrust him headlong into Hell, where he sits in continual Fear of being crushed to pieces by a Rock that hangs over his Head, and perpetually threatens his Destruction.

Ixion was the Son of Phleg yas, though others would have him the Son of Athon and Pissone, others of Mars and Pisidice; being married to Dia, the Daughter of Desoneus, he promited very large Gifts to his Father inlaw, but being pressed to the Performance, the Son invited his Father-in-law to a Banquet, where the Matter was to be brought to an Arbitration; but Ixion had fo contrived the Place they were to meet in, that Deioneus. was let drop through the Floor into an Heap of burning. Coals: Upon the Consciousness of this Impiety, he ran mad, and could find no Expiation, either amongst Gods or Men; for he was the first that dared to lay violent Hands upon so neas a Relation; but at last Jupiter, upon his Repentance, received him into Favour, took him into-Heaven, and entrusted him with his Counsels. ever, he became so ingrateful as to-endeavour to commit Adultery with Juno, which Fact the discovered to-Jupiter, who, to be certain of the Accusation, formed a Cloud

Cloud in the Shape of Juno, and placed it ready for his Embraces. Upon this Cloud Ixion begat the Centauri, as also Odites Orneus, Phlegraus, Pnocus, and Riphaus, who gave his Name to a Tract of Mountains: Ixion could not refrain from boasting of his supposed Happiness; which so incensed Jupiter, that he threw him into Hell, where being placed upon a Wheel encompassed with Serpents, he was turned round without ceasing.

Sifypbus was of the Race of Æolus, if not his Son; he married Merope, one of the Pleiades. by whom he had Glaucus; he dwelt at Ephyra, a City of Pelosonnesus, and was esteemed the crasticist of all Mortals; when Autolycus that samous Sharper and Jugler had stolen his Cattle from about Corinth, where he had reigned, and afterwards died and was buried, notwithstanding all the Alterations he endeavoured to give them, yet Sipphus sound them out by the Mark of his own Name, that he had branded them with under the Hoos; Autolycus upon this contracted a Friendship with him, and gave him his Daughter Anticlea.

There is a Story that Sifphus was a Trojan Secretary, who wrote concerning their Wars, from whence Homer-took his Iliad, and that for discovering some Secret of

State, he was severely punished.

There are many Reasons assigned for his being thrown into Hell; some say, because he discovered Agina to her Father Ajopus, when the had been carried to Phlica by Jupiter; another, because he deceived Plato: For having bid his Wife not bury him, when he came to Helli he complained, and defired that he might return to haune her for fuch Impiety; but when he was there, he would not return, till he was forced back by Mercury; a third, because he divulged those Secrets with which the Gods entrusted him; a fourth Reason assigned was, his having been a cruel Robber, who put Strangers to all Varicty of Torments, and at 1 ft was flain by Theleus; his Punishment was to roll a great Stone to the Top of a Mountain, from whence, not withstanding all his Endeawours, it fell down into the neighbouring Plain, fo that the the Wretch was continually forced to renew his La-

Tantalus, King of Phrygia, the Son of Jupiter and Plota, or of Twolus King of Lydia, was another Criminal condemned to this Place of Punishment. His Wife was Anthemoifia, the Daughter of Lycus, by whom he had Protess, Pelops, Bafeyhu and Niobe. It is faid he invited the Gods to a great Feast, where, amongst Vaniety of Dainties, he ferved up his Son Pelops, whom he had slain and dressed to set out the Magnisicence of his Entertainmens. All the Gods perceived it but Ceres, who eat up one of his Shoulders, and pitying his Pate, threw him into a Cauldron, and restored him to Life, by boiling him, so that he came out younger than he went in; but his Shoulder was still wanting, for which they gave him

an Ivory one.

Whether it was for this Cause, or for Violation of Hospitality, and Experiment of the Divinity of his Guelts, or his Pride, or his Boasting, want of Secrefy, his infatiable Covetousness, his imparting Nedar and Ambrosia. to Mortals, or all together, he was thrown into Hell, where the Poets assign him Variety of Torments; that a great Stone hung over his Head, which he apprehended to be continually falling, and that he was in perpetual. Motion to avoid it; that he was afflicted with constant Thirst and Hunger, though he had the Sight of the most delicious Banquets; that one of the Furies terrified him with her Torch, whenever he approached to touch them; that he stood up to the Chin in Water, but when he stooped to wet his Lips; he was left upon the dry Ground; that whilst Fruits of all Sorts grew round about him, if he advanced to touch them, the Wind blew them from him into the Clouds immediately.

The Belides were fifty Daughters of Danaus, the Son of Belus, firnamed the Ancient, who married Ifis after the Death of Apis, about the same Time that Cecrops, reigned at Athens. Danaus coming out of Egypt, and dairing away Sthenelus King of the Argives, reigned at

Argos:

Arges, and by several Women had fifty Daughters, who

were called Belides from their Grandfather.

There had been some Quarrels between him and his Brother Egyptus, which had put Danaus upon his Voyage into Greece; but Eg yptus having fifty Sons, thought there might be a perfect Reconciliation between them, if they were married to his Brother's Daughters. Proposal was agreed to, and a magnificent Wedding was prepared; when Danaus, either remembring the former Injuries, or being told by the Oracle that one of his Sons-in-law should destroy him, gave every one of his Daughters a Dagger, to stab their new-married Husbands. The Names of these unfortunate Men and wicked Women are recorded in History; they all executed the Defign but Hypermnestra, the eldest, who spared the Life of Lynceus, who fled to Lyrcea, a Town not far from Arger, where he by a lighted Torch gave Notice of his Safety, and received the same Signal from his Wife; whence the Argives had a yearly Festival called the Torch, These Belides, after their Death, for so great a Cruelty towards innocent Persons, had this Punishment, that they were to draw Water out of a Well in Sieves, and endeavour to pour it into a Vessel, and their Labour was not to cease till that was full.

Amongst the rest lay Salmonous, amidst horrid Tortures: He was once a King of Elis, but was struckdown thither by Jupiter for daring to imitate his Thunder and Lightning, by driving a Chariot over a Bridge of Brass, and casting down Flames of Fire and Torches to murder the Spectators.

So much for the Punishment of the Wicked; let us now fee what was thought to have been the Reward of

Virtue.

CHAP. LXIV.

Of the Elysian Fields, and the River Lethe.

A S for the Flyfian Fields, the Egyptians placed them about Membhin near the Phanicians said they were in Spain, and in the Fortunate Mlands; to which Hesiod agrees, by placing the Island of the Blessed very far in the Occan; some say, they were in Lejlos; some in Italy, where Aneas went to see his Father Anchifes; others fav, the Isle of the Heroes was in the Black Sea, where Achilles, and other great Men, by the Favour of Jupiter, dwelt after their Death, and received the Reward of their Virtues; others fay, they were in a Place inaccessible to Men, and that the Entrance was guarded by Storms and Thunder; but Plutarch goes so far as to tell us these Fields are seated in the Moon. Whatever Variety these Opinions may admit. of, yet it is univerfally agreed, that there was a perpetual Spring, gentle Breczes, a pure and temperate Air, Stars and Sun peculiar to themselves; that the Plants and Flowers fent forth their grateful Odour, as being always in their Bloom and Perfection; that the Ear was delighted with a perpetual Harmony, either of Birds or Muficians, such as Aryan the Methymnean, Bunemus the Locrian, Sieficborus the Himerwan, and Anacreon the Te an; that they celebrate a perpetual Festival, with Dancing and Laughter; and that Old Age, Care, Covetousness and Ambition being banished from their Thoughts, they had nothing else to do but regale themselves with their Com, anions, amidft the Enjoyment of Youth and Beauty,. and pass their Time with Racing, Arms, Chariots, or other Exercises, and those Things that created their greatest Satisfaction when living.

At the End of a certain Number of Years they returned into the World again to live in other Bodies; and

that:

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that they might be content to undergo the Troubles of a second Life; before their Departure they drank a Draught of the River Lethe, whose Waters had the Virtue to make them forget the Miseries of a sormer Life, and whatever Pleasures had passed in those happy Mankons.

CHAP. LXV.

Of Perseus and Betterophon.

E T us now come to such as were of a lower Rank, and were worshipped only as Heroes, and the Off-

fpring of the Gods.

Perseus was the Son of Jupiter and Danae, whose Father Acrisus was told by the Oracle, that he should have no Male Children, but should be killed by his Grandfon. Upon this he shut up his Daughter Dance in a very strong Tower, so that Jupiter himself had no Power of approaching her, but in the Resemblance of a Shower of When the old King found his Daughter brought forth a Son, he put them both into an Ark, and left them. to the Mercy of the Sea, by which they were cast upon the Island Saxiphus, one of the Cyclades, where Polydecles then governed, whose Brother Dietys being then a fishing, took them up, and used them very hospitably. Polydelles afterwards fell in Love with Danae, and found that Perseus would be a great Obstacle to him, and therefore fent him to fetch the Head of Medufa; but of this mention has been made before, and of the several Presents he then obtained from the Gods, as likewise of his turning Atlas into a Mountain, and of the Birth of Pegafus, that Flying Horse, which sprang from the Blood which fell from the Head of Medusa, as also of his Delivery of A. dromeda from the Sea-Monster. Pliny , says, that the Bones of the Monster to which Andromeda was exposed,

were

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were brought from Joppa, a Town in Judea, when Macaurus was Adile, who exposed it to the People of Rame amongst other Ravities; it was forty Feet long, and its

Ribs were taller than those of an Elephant.

Yet Perseus could not avoid the Crime of Purricide; for shewing his Excellency at the Discus, or Game of Quoits, which he had invented, the Quoit unfortunately relied against Acrissus's Foot, and caused a Bruise of which he died. He was magnificently interred by Perseus without the Gates of Argos.

Perseus was not only skilled in Arms, but he was an Encourager of Learning in his Time, having sounded a publick Place for Education upon the Mountain Helicon; and hence the Poets and Astrologers took occasion to place him amongst the Stars. He was buried in the Way between Arges and Mycenæ, and had divine Honours

paid to him as to a Heroe.

The Mention of Pogasus may make it not improper to insert here the short Story of the Chrmara and Rellerophon. Chimara was the Daughter of Typhon and Echidna; she breathed a Fire that was sierce, terrible, and unextinguishable: She had three Heads, one of a Lion, another of a Goat, and a third of a Dragon, and of like Resemblance to these were the upper, middle, and lower Parts of her Body; the Care of her Education was committed to Amisodarus; the Place of her Habitation was in Lycia, where she was born.

It happened that Bellerogbon, the Son of Glaucus, and Grandson of Sissiphus, by Birth a Corinthian, happening to kill his Brother, he was forced to fly to Argos, where he was hospitably received by King Prajus; Sthenobaa his Queen sell desperately in Love with Bellerophon, butwhen she found that she could not prevail upon him with her Enticements, she accused him to her Husband, who sent him with Levers to Johates his Son-in-law in Lycia, to get him to make away with him; for he would not kill him himself, because he had once entertained him, and eaten with him. Johates was then cehrating a Festival, which lasted nine Daye, and upon

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the tenth he read the Letter, but would not kill him for the same Reason, but commanded him to slay the Chimera, and to subdue the Solymi and the Amazans. Gods, and Minerva more particularly, seeing the Inno-cency of Bellerophen exposed to so much Danger, out of Compassion sent him the Phying Horse Pegasus, by whose Assistance he-subdued the Chimara, and the two Nations, as likewise several Lycians, who upon his Return lay in wait to destroy him. Jobates received him with all the Esteem that so much Bravery and Virtue deserved, and Sthenobæa having for Shame poisoned herfelf, he gave him his Daughter to Wife, and afterwards made him Heir to his Kingdom. Bellerophon growing too lofty in his own Imagination, resolved by the Means of Pegasus to ascend up into Heaven; but Jupiter would not endure fo much Arrogance, and ftruck him with Blindness, so that he tumbled to the Earth, and there wandered till he perished in the utmost Contempt and Misery. Pegasus flew up to the Heavens, and placed himself amongst the Stars, where Aurora obtained this Request of Jupiter, that she might ride upon him in her daily Circuit.

CHAP. LVI.

Of Europa, Cadmus, Harmonia, and Amphion.

The UROPA was the Daughter of Agenor, King of Phanicia, and the Nymph Melia; she was extremely beautiful beyond all the Women of that Age. Jupiter transformed himself into a white Bull, came into the Meadow where she was diverting herself with her Companions; she admired his Beauty and Gentleness, and getting upon him as she would upon a Horse, the Bull

Bull took that Opportunity, and bore her away with him into Crete, where he disclosed his Divinity to her, and placed the Form of a Bull amongst the Stars. Agenor being in the utmost Grief, sent his Son Thasus with a Fleet one Way, and Cadmus another, to see if possibly they could find their Sister, who was supposed to be stolen by Pirates; but when all Hopes were lost, the Brothers were forced, with the Phanicians who accompanied them, to take up with new Settlements. But to comfort Agenor for the Loss of his Children, he was persuaded that Europa was taken up into the Number of the Gods, and she had Temples, and Altars, and Priests, consecrated to her, and the Sidonians stamped Money to her Honour, with the Picture of a Woman riding over the Sea up in a Bull.

Thajus fettled in an Island of the Egean Sea, which took his Name, whereas before it had been called Plate, Cadmus enquiring of the Oracle of Delphos, received this Answer, that he should build a City there, where a Cow that was to be his Director should lay down; coming among the Phocenses, one of Pelagon's Cows met him, and travelled through Bacotia, till she came to the Place where the Foundations of the City of Thehes were

laid not long afterwards.

Cadmus being about to facrifice the Cow to Pallas, fent two of his Companions to the Fountain Direc to fetch Water, when a Dragon, the Son of Mars and Venus, fet upon them, and killed them; but Cadmus foon revenged their Death by flaying him. Pallas hereupon advifed Cadmus to take the Dragon's Teeth, and fowe them; which being done, there arose so many armed Men, who came upon him to revenge the Death of their Father; but Pallas counselled him to throw a Stone amongst them, who cansed them to turn their Weapons upon one another, so that all fell except five of the Brothers, who were preserved, and afterwards gave extraordinary Assistance to Cadmus in peopling his Country, and building his City.

Jupiter.

Jupiter, to compensate the many Difficulties he had undergone, gave him Harmonia the Daughter of Mars and Venus to be his Wife.

The Gods brought Presents to his Nuptials; Circi bestowed plenty of Corn; Mersury a Harp, Pallas Bracelets, a Robe and Pipe; Electra performed the Ceremonies of Magna Maier, and gave Drums and Cymbals; Apo lo sang to his Lute; and the Muses affished with their Instruments.

However, the Offspring of this Marriage proved unhappy, as appears by the foregoing Instances of Inc. Semele, Agave, and the rest; so that Cadmus and Harmonia leaving Thebes to Pentheus, the Son of E. bion and Agave, went to the Eclellenjes, and being by Advice of the Oracle, chose Commanders in their Wars against the Illyrians, they gained the Victory; and for some Time enjoyed that Kingdom, til they were changed into two Serpents, or rather sent by Jupiter into the Elysian Fillds, in a Chariot drawn by two Serpents. Cadmus is said to have brought fixteen Letters into the Grecian Alphabet, and to have taught the Art of Writing in Prose, and that he was the first amongst the Greeks who consecrated Statues to the Honour of the Gods.

Amphion, the Son of Jupiter and Antiope the Daughter of Nicetus, King of Baotia, had learned to play upon the Harp from Mercury, and was so great a Proficient, that Poets say he built the Walls of Thebes by the Power of his Harp, which caused the listening Stones to ascend voluntarily. According to some Authors, Codmus in his old Age was expelled out of Thebes by Amphion, and that was the Cause why he went into another Country.

Amphion ma e ed Niobe, (of whom mention is made before) whose Pride was the Occasion that they lost all their Children by the Arrows of Apollo and Diana. The Father, to revenge himself, attempted to destroy Apollo's Temple, but was punished by that God with the Loss of his Sight and Harp, and afterwards thrown into Hell.

CHAP.

C H A P. LXVII.

Of J'ASON.

J ASON was the Son of Æson and Alcimede, and wasdescended by his Father from Æsolus; he was an Infant, when Pelias his Uncle, who was King of Thessely, fought to destroy him; but his Relations conveyed himaway into a Cave belonging to Chiron, who instructed him in the Art of Physick, from whence he had the Name of Jason, or the Healer, whereas before him Name was Diomedes. When he grew up he came home to his Uncle, and was by him encouraged to go and setch the Golden Fleece from Colchis, which was an Expedition that might gain a Reputation to a young Heroe.

The Story of the Golden Fleace is this: Athamas, King of Thebes had Phrixus and Helle by a Wife called Nophile; but afterwards he took another Wife called Iso. who fell in love with Phrixus; but, neglected by him fell into an extreme Aversion to him, and there happen. ing a great Dearth of Corn, she persuaded Athamas that it could not be remedied till Phrixus or Helle was facrificed: But as they stood at the Altar, Nephele, or a Cloud. took them away, and gave them a Golden Ram that she had received from Mercury, which carried them through the Air; but when they came to that Sea which is between the Sigman Shore and the Cherfonefus, Helle chanced to fall into it, from whence it has taken the Name of Hellespontus. Phrixus, being wearied by his Journey and continual Labour, laid himself down to rest upon the Promontory of Brixada, where the Barbarians were coming to kill him, when the Ram spake to him with a human Voice, and waked him, and then carried him to Colchis, where he was kindly received by Æta, the King of the Country; then he sacrificed the

Ram to Jupiter, and hung the Skin up in the Grove of The Ram was faid to be taken up into the Skies.

When the Voyage was refolved on, Argos, a famous Workman, built a Ship at Iolchos in Theffaly, which from him was called A go; it was faid to be done by the Advice of P. Las, who shewed him a Tree in the Dodonean Grove to make a Mast of, that was Vocal, and could Prophefy.

The Fame of such a Vessel, which was the greatest that ever had been heard of, brought together above fifty of the most accomplished young Persons of the Age to accompany Jasen in this Expedition. As the Authors do not agree in their Number, fo consequently not in their Names; but there were several of Divine Race: as Ancaus the Son of Neptune; Idmon and Orpheus the Sons of Apollo; Augias, of Sol; Zetes and Calais, of Bo-Tipbys, and one Lynceus, who by seeing farther than any other Mortal, might spy out, if there was likely to be any Danger; and according to some Authors, Hercules was amongst them, though there are many Reasons to the contrary, at least they left him ashore before they arrived . to Colchia.

Jason came first to Lemnos, where Hypsipile, the Queen of that Country, received him fo kindly, that she had Twins by him. Then they came to Phineus, once a King of the Paphlagonians, who being a Prophet, and revealing the Mysteries of Jupiter to Mortals, was by him struck blind, and infested with the Harpies, the Daughters of Thannus and Electra; they were three in Number, Caleno, Aello and Ocipyte; they dwelt in Thrace, had the Faces of Virgins, the Ears of Bears, the Bodies of Vultures, with human Arms and Feet, and monfirous Nails; they took away, or polluted all the Meat that was set before the poor old M'an, so that he was almost ready to die with Hunger: The Argonauts coming to him, he declared to them many Things concerning their intended Voyage, and gave them large Instructions,

whereupon, to requite him, the two Sons of Boreas having Wings, drove away-these Harpies to the Islands called Echinadæ, and made them swear, that they would not return to give Chineus any more Disturbance. After this the Argonauts passed through the Cyanean Rocks, or the Symplegades, so called, because they would often come close together, and crush in Pieces such Ships as would sail between them; but they escaped this Danger, by sending a Pigeon, and waiting till they saw it sly through safely.

At last, after many Difficulties, Jason arrived at Scythia, a Colony of the Egyptians; he was kindly received by Æta; but when he demanded the Golden Fleece, he was told, that he should have it when he had encountered with Bulls that had brazen Feet, and breathed Fire out of their Nostrils, and when he had overcome a Dragon that kept it, and sown its Teeth, and destroyed the Soldiers that sprung from the Ground where these Teeth were sown. Medea, the King's Daughter, falling in Love with him, taught him to overcome all these Difficulties, and so getting Possession of the Golden Fleece, he sailed away with Medea in the Night-time, unknown to her Fether.

The Return of the Argonauts is related various Ways; fome, that it was by the same Way that they came, and that Absyrtes, the Brother of Medea, pursued them as far as the Adriatick Sea, along the Coasts of Sclavonia, and that at last he was overcome by Jason; which gave Occasion to the Story, that his Sister cut him in Pieces, that so her Father being busied in gathering his scattered Limbs, might be the less eager in the Pursuit of them.

It is certain that the Argonauts passed through a great Number of Seas, and gave Names to many Islands and Promontories, both in their going out and coming home. For the Story goes, that Eta, to obstruct their Return, having guarded the Mouth of the Euxine Sea, with his Fleet, they were necessitated to draw their Ship over Land to the Springs of Tanais, and to a Place where

where by some River they might come into the Ocean, and that they had the Continent on the Left Hand, and the two Bears on the Right, and that he came by the Gades into the Mediterranean Sea, and so passed by Iberia, Lybia, the Syrtes, and Gercyra, where he was solemnly married to Medea, and several other Places too

long to be here ennumerated.

When Jasan came home, he found all his Relations destroyed by Pelias; Medea undertakes to revenge this Action, and dispatch him, without giving any Suspi-cion to his Countrymen; the sails privately before her Husband, and comes to the Daughters of Pelias, under the Character of a Priestess of Diana; they admire the feveral strange Things she performs by the Power of her Enchantments, amongst others, she proposes to make . their Father young again, and to gain the greater Credit with them, she kills an old Ram, and throws it into a boiling Caldron, and thence produces it a young Lamb again. The Daughters of Pelias try the Experiment upon their old Father, and threw him into the Caldron, but could not thence so easily produce a young one, upon which they fled their Country. Jason had a Signal given him to come and take the Kingdom; but he afterwards delivered it up to Acastus, the Son to Pelias, who had accompanied him to Colchis, and went himself with Medea to Gorinib. Other Authors say, that she made Æson her Father-in-law, and Jason her Husband, young again after that Manner.

At Corintb it seemed strange that a Person so valiant, so beautiful, and noble, as Jason, should have a Wise that was a Foreigner and Sorceress; whereupon Creen, the Son of Menécus, who was King there, gave him his Daughter Creusa to Wise: Medea seemed not to refent the Matter, but sent her a Present of a Robe and Golden Crown tinged with Naphtha, which set Fire to her and the whole Palace, and then ascending a Chariot given her by the Sun, and drawn by Dragons, she made her Escape to Athens, where she married King Ægeu, by whom she had a Son named Medus; but going about

to Poison Theseus, the eldest Son of Agens, her Design was discovered, and she was forced to sty to Asia, with her Son Medus, who afterwards lest his Name to Media.

Many Temples were erected to Jason in several Countries, in Memory of his Fortitude, but he was worshipped at Abdera with the greatest Solemuity; Parmenio built him a Temple of polished Marble, extremely magnificent.

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of THESEU.S.

or, as others fay, of Egeus: He proposed to himfelf, from his Childhood, the remarkable Courage and Virtues of Hercules as proper Patterns for his Imitation, and therefore endeavoured to extirpate all Thieves and Robbers wherever he came; Stiron, who not far from Athens, infested the Roads between Megara and the Isthmus, was thrown down a Precipice by him, as he was used to do to others; and so Procrustes met the same Fate of being sastened to a bended Pine, and the Tree suffered to fly up again into the Air, and broke him to Pieces.

When he was a Youth he defired to go with the Athenian Youths to Crete, where they were delivered to the Minotaur. The Story of this Monster in short is this; Minos that famous Lawgiver of Crete, who every minth Year being retired into a large deep Cawe, received his Laws from Jupiter, which he afterwards communicated for the Good of his People, was married to Postphae, the Daughter of the San; she being instigated by Venus, who hated all the Offspring of Sol, fell into a for a Taurus, or a Bull, by whom she had a Monster,

Monster, half a Man and half a Bull. Dedalus, a most famous Artificer, who had been instrumental in this Fact. built a Labyrinth, in which this Creature was inclosed, and fed upon Mens Flesh. Androgeas the Son of Minos, happening to be killed by the Athenians, they had this cruel Tribute imposed upon them, to send a certain Number of young Men to be Food for this Monster : when Thefeus came thither, Ariadne, the Daughter of Minos, fell in Love with him, and taught him the Means how to kill the Monster, and to escape out of the Labyrinth, by Means of a Ball of Thread that she had given him. This being performed, he failed to the Isle of Naxos with his Deliverer, where Bacchus feeing she was young and beautiful, and peculiarly admirable for her golden Locks, admonished Theseus to relinquish her, who being struck with a divine Terror, lest her in a profound Sleep, and fet sail for Athens; then Bacchus approaching her, proffered her Immortality, free from old Age, which Gift he had obtained for her from Jupiter; he likewise gave her Partnership in his Name, that as he was called Liber, so the should be called Libera. He likewise gave her a Crown that Vulcan had given to Venus, adorned with nine Jewels, which Baechus turned into so many Stars, and placed amongst the Constellations.

The Return of Theseus was attended with this Misson sailed in went out with black Sails, it should return with the same if he had the Missortune to miscarry, but that otherwise they should be changed to white: The old Man impatiently went every Day to the Top of a Rock, from whence at last the Ship was espied without the white Flag, and the old Man in Despair sell into the Sea, which from him took the Name of Egean. The Athenians instituted Feasts to his Honour, and sacrificed to him as a Sea-God, and an adopted Son of Neptune.

What Exploits he did in Company with other Heroes have been before related: No Doubt but his true History, if purged from Fables, would make him most famous;

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for he gathered the Albenians, who before were dispersed in Villages, into one Community, and inclosed the City with Walls, gave them Laws, and instituted that popular Administration of Government, which continued till such Time as it was invaded by Pisistratus.

CHAP. LXIX.

Of ACHILLES.

A CHILLES was the Son of Peleus and Thetis; his Mother fed him all Day with Ambrofia, and by Night hid him in the Fire, till at last the Fact being difcovered by Peleus, she out of Anger fled from her Husband, and returned to the Nereides: She likewise dipped bin in the Waters of the River Sign, and by that Means he was rendered invulnerable in all Parts, except the Heel, by which she held him. He was afterwards educated by Chiron the Centaur, that most accomplished Master to all Heroes, who fed him with Honey, and the Marrow of Lions and wild Boars, to make him herce and terrible; when Chalcas the Prophet had faid that Troy (before which the Grecians had fet down, to recover Helen, that had been stolen by Paris, the Son of King Priam, from her Husband Menelaus) could not be taken unless Achilles was present, his Mother, who had been told that he would certainly be killed if he went thither, hid him in the Island of Scyres, amongst the Daughters of Lycomedes, where he became so intimate with the fair Deidamia. that he had a Son by her called Pyrrbus; but by the Craft of Ulysses and Diomedes he was found out, and carried to the Irojan War, where he had the Fate of being treacherously slain by Paris, with an Arrow that struck his Heel. The Actions of this War are so beautifully describéd

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